16 PAGES **THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD** 16 PAGES

VOL. XXXI., NO. 187. PORTSMOUTH, N. H. WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1916. Portsmouth Daily Republican Merged with THE HERALD July 1, 1908. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE REBEL LEADERS EXECUTED

Owing to Present State of Feeling in Ireland it is Deemed Expedient to Deal Leniently With the Others

(Special to The Herald)

London, May 3.—Peter Pearce, who was proclaimed "provisional president of the Republic of Ireland," James Connolly, commander-in-chief of the rebel army and another leader of the Irish insurrectionists, were executed in Dublin this morning. The three men died before a firing squad. Announcement of the execution of the three chief leaders of the Sinn Fein revolt was made in Parliament this afternoon by Premier Asquith. Pearce, Connolly and the third victim had been tried by court martial and found guilty of treason. The death sentence was imposed and carried out at dawn. Three other rebels were sentenced to terms of 3 years in prison.

London, May 3—Intermation was given in official circles today that few of the leaders in the Irish rebellion will be executed. In view of the present state of inflamed feeling in Ireland, it is deemed expedient to deal as leniently as possible with the Sinn Feiners. Trials of the leaders and most of the rank and file of the rebels will be held in England. Evidence to the news against the insurrectionists is already being forwarded to England by the British military authorities in Ireland. Baron Wimborne, the Lord Lieut of Ireland, will probably be an important witness against the rebel chiefs.

Sir Roger Casement, who was captured while trying to land arms in the coast of Ireland from a German ship, has expressed the wish that he be tried first, "in order to set an example of gratitude and courage."

It is likely that the privates in the rebel army will be sentenced to imprisonment until the termination of the war, or for a longer period. Important documentary evidence has been found by the police and military authorities in the houses of prominent Sinn Feiners in Dublin. It is regarded as possible that this may furnish the government with grounds upon which to ask the U. S. government for the expedition of Irish plotters in America. Dispatches from Sir John Maxwell, the British commander in Ireland, states that normal conditions prevail in the affected districts. Soldiers are being used to clean up the city of Dublin, the central part of which is a mass of ruins.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Portsmouth and Vicinity—Cloudy tonight; probably fair Thursday, and colder.

Sun Rises	4.37
Sun Sets	6.46
Length of Day	14.09
High Tide	1.10 am, 1.10 pm
Moon Sets	8.43 pm
Light Automobile Lamps at	7.16 pm

WILL VOTE ON BRANDEIS NEXT WEEK

(Special to The Herald)

Washington, May 3.—The Senate Judiciary Committee today adjourned without action, but with a general understanding that it would vote on the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court sometime next week.

CLASS RECEPTION

M. Elrita Bragdon announces her children's class reception at Pierce hall, Wednesday evening, May 3 at 7 o'clock. General dancing following reception until 12 o'clock. Floor tickets 50 cents; gallery tickets 25 cents.

WALKOUT OF 16,000 MINERS

Due to the Misunderstanding Over 8-Hour Work Day in Pennsylvania.

(Special to The Herald)

Pottsville, Pa., May 3—Misunderstanding over the eight hour workday as provided in the tentative agreement now being considered by the Tri-District miners convention in this city, resulted in a walkout of about 16,000 miners in the anthracite region today.

The East and Potts collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company near Ashland, were also idle, the workers declining to go to work until after the 8-hour workday matter has been cleared up. The Reading Company has not yet put into operation the 8-hour day, and officials announced today that orders for a change in working time will be withheld until after ratification of the new agreement by the miners' convention. No violence has yet been reported and the trouble is expected to be amicably adjusted.

MAY EXPECT REPLY SOON

German Answer to U. S. Note on Submarine Warfare Will Be on Its Way Thursday.

(Special to The Herald)

Berlin, May 3—Germany's reply to the American note on submarine warfare probably will be on its way to Washington before Thursday evening. Its delivery to Ambassador Gerard today awaited the return of Chancellor von Hollweg, from army headquarters where the Chancellor and Emperor William conferred following the departure of Gerard for Berlin. Some minor changes were made in the draft today on instructions sent from army headquarters. Extreme care is being taken to prevent any opportunity for misunderstanding. The changes made were rather in phraseology, rather than in meaning.

Mrs. Robert Gray of Islington street, who has been under treatment at the Portsmouth hospital, is making a rapid improvement.

SECRETARY FOR IRELAND RESIGNS

Retirement of Augustine Birrell From Cabinet Brought About By Irish Uprising--Has Held Post Since 1907

(Special to The Herald)

London, May 3—Augustine Birrill has resignedas secretary for Ireland. Announcement of his resignation was made following a conference which he held with Premier Asquith. The resignation of Mr. Birrell who had held the post of secretary for Ireland since 1907, was brought about by the Irish uprising. It was charged especially by the press that his leniency in the face of gathering signs of revolt, had encouraged the Sinn Feiners and enabled them to make extensive preparations for a rebellion.

FELL DOWN MOUNTAIN SIDE

Harold E. Walker of the U. S. Survey Ship Leonidas Sustained Severe Injuries.

Harold E Walker son of Mr. and Mrs Eugene E. Walker of 35 State street, Haverhill, and well known in this city, head stenographer on the U. S. surveying ship, Leonidas, now stationed in the Gulf of San Blas, Panama, is recovering from injuries he sustained in a thrilling experience he had while on a recent gunning trip. His back was nearly broken and his companion had several ribs fractured.

Mr. Walker and his chum, accompanied by a little Indian boy, started out one afternoon on a gunning trip on the mountain. They discovered tracks of the mountain goat and decided to rest and watch for it. Spying a shelving rock they rested beside it. After a while their attention was attracted by motions made by the Indian boy, and looking up saw above them the big eyes of a mountain goat looking down upon them. Mr. Walker's companion fired and then all they remember seeing is the goat springing into the air.

Whether it was the body of the goat or the rocks and earth over them which hit them they do not know. Regaining consciousness they found themselves about 200 fot below where they were sitting and were unable to move. Word was sent to their shipmates and they were taken to the vessel and examined by the surgeon. Mr. Walker's injuries were confined to his back which was nearly broken. His companion had several ribs and bones broken.

In addition to his duties as stenographer young Walker has entire charge of the postoffice at San Blas, for which he receives extra renumeration of $15 a month.

He graduated from the Downs Commercial school, class of 1913 and took the civil service examination for the naval training school at Newport, R. I., which he passed with a high mark. After a six months' course there he received his present appointment. He expects to return to Haverhill about the middle of July.

OBSEQUIES

Miss Elizabeth O'Keefe.

The funeral of Miss Elizabeth O'Keefe was held from the Church of the Immaculate Conception Wednesday morning at 10.30 o'clock, Rev. Father Sullivan celebrating high mass of requiem. Interment was in St. Mary's cemetery. The pall-bearers were as follows: Frank Lynch, Michael Kelly, Cornelius J. O'Keefe, Patrick McCann, Edward Hughes, and Frank Hughes.

Miss Margaret Hartwell.

The funeral of Miss Margaret Hartwell was held from the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 8 o'clock, Wednesday morning, Rev. Father Moran celebrating high mass of requiem. Interment was in Calvary cemetery. The pall-bearers were Harold Chandler, Harry Timmons, Thomas Condon, and Cornelius Leary.

A band of gypsies passed through this city Wednesday afternoon on their way to Maine.

The first battle on the playground diamond Monday night. Make it a dime for the contribution box.

Read the Want Ads.

CONSCRIPTION OF MARRIED MEN

The New Military Service Bill Taken Up in House of Commons.

(Special to The Herald)

London, May 3.—The new military service bill extending conscription to married men, was introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon. In addition to calling to the colors all kinds of time-expired men, the measure provides that men who have previously been declared unfit for military duty must be re-examined.

CHILDREN WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday evening in connection with the May Festival and supper at the Universalist church there will be an entertainment by the children of the parish. The program follows:

Tableaux—Columbia ..... Miss Mildred Gustavson
Recitation ..... Miss Doris Woodsum
Tableaux—Indian Scene ..... Miss Geraldine Davis
Scotch Dance ..... Miss Eunice James
Tableaux—Springtime..
Spring Dance ..... Miss Marguerite Davis
Piano Solo ..... Miss Eunice James
Dance ..... Miss Ruth James
Finale—America ..... Sung by all

Newspaper advertising is conceded to be the best. The Portsmouth Herald reaches the people of this city and is an excellent advertising medium.

WILL RATIFY AGREEMENT

American Punitive Expedition Will Remain in Mexico--Supplies May Be Moved Over Railways

(Special to The Herald)

Washington May 3—President Wilson, Secretary Baker and Secretary Lansing planned to consider today, the report of General Scott of the agreement, reached at his conference with General Obregon. Inasmuch as this agreement retains the American expedition in Mexico and gives it permission to utilize the railways for moving supplies at the U. S. military base at Colonia Dublas as well as assuring co-operation by the forces of the defacto government, it is expected that it will be formally ratified without loss of time. Meanwhile it is understood here that Obregon will carry back to Mexico City with him, accurate knowledge that until Villa either is killed or captured, the American forces will remain in northern Mexico.

DISSATISFIED OVER DELAY

Wilson Not Pleased With the Length of Time Required by Germany to Send Answer.

(Special to The Herald)

Washington, May 3.—Two almost irreconcilable viewpoints on the German submarine controversy were given utterance in official circles today. The first, coming directly from sources closest to the president, was as follows: "The president is greatly dissatisfied over the German delay in sending its reply to his ultimatum. He sees evidence of a widespread propaganda in newspaper dispatches from Berlin, that Germany is making great concessions to pacify the United States. While at the same time there has not come direct to either the White House or State Department a single official intimation that Germany will accept the position of the United States in its entirety" these dispatches, it is stated, are designated to influence sentiment throughout the United States in favor of submitting the questions at issue to arbitration, something which under no circumstances the president will not sanction.

If you don't get the Herald regularly phone 37.

The Acorn REMOVAL

After today The ACORN will be at 18 Market Square. The Library, new books, fine stationery and magazines will be found as before the fire.

Watch for the Sale of Damaged Stock at low prices.

NEMO WEEK

NEMO WEEK is a good time to study Nemo Corsets, and learn all about the exclusive patented inventions that have placed them in a class alone, and made "Nemo" a household word in every country where corsets are worn.

This Nemo Week is an exceptionally good time to buy Nemo Corsets, for the reason that, in all probability, the tremendously increased cost of production will compel higher retail prices for most Nemo models. Women who are already obliged to "pay more" for almost everything will understand why this is.

During Nemo Week, however, and until further notice, you can choose from our full stocks at usual prices—

Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets ..... $3.00 up
"Self-Help" Wonderlift Corsets $5.00

Our Nemo experts will gladly assist you in your selection, and show you how to adjust and wear your corsets so as to attain real Nemo style and comfort.

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

New Spring Suits

For Women and Misses ..... From $15.00 up

New Spring Coats

For Women, Misses and Children. We fit all sizes.

New Dress Skirts

Black and white checks and plain colors.
Serges, Poplins and Garbardines.

Another new lot of Neckwear just arrived .....
25c, 35c, 50c, 59c

Kid Gloves, black, tan, grey and white . . $1.00 to $1.75
Wash Kid Gloves ..... $1.00 pr.

L. E. STAPLES
MARKET ST.

HAS TWO NEW MOONS

As a Consequence, It Is Predicted That May Will Be a Cold, Wet Month.

Not only is 1916 recognized as Leap Year with its extra day in February, but it is noteworthy for having two months with two new moons in each month during the regular 12 month calendar period. These months are May and December, and this peculiar fact possesses a peculiar interest to weather sharps and astronomers.

The first new moon in May was on Tuesday night and the second will be on Wednesday evening, May 31. In December the first moon is scheduled for Friday evening, December 1, and the second on the 31st, the last day of the year.

When these facts were called to the attention of a mariner, who is also a close observer of weather conditions, he remarked, "With the coming of the new moon, you can look for wet and broken weather for a fortnight; that is, until the full moon. In fact, I wouldn't be surprised to see the greater portion of the month damp and cold. Real hot weather may reach us about Sunday, May 28, or 72 hours preceding the first phase of the second moon.

And he added: "Just stop and think what this means to the farmer who is far behind with potatoes and vegetables on account of conditions. Then too, cold, damp weather will be against strawberries, tomatoes, etc. The season so backward, means late crops, and I fear, high prices to consumers."

INTEREST IN PREPAREDNESS

With the present interest that is being taken by the people in national preparedness, the exhibits of the two military branches of the federal government on the "Safety First" special which started from Washington on May 1 on a tour of the country, promises to attract much popular attention. Both the navy department and the war department will have cars devoted exclusively to display of apparatus and models of apparatus used by these departments. These will give the citizens of the country a glimpse of the manner in which Uncle Sam is prepared to deal with emergencies that may arise. The navy department will show models of the great guns that are on the battleships and will have men from the navy to explain their workings. There will be a modern machine gun similar to those now being used in the European war, and also a rapid fire Hotchkiss gun, of a type formerly used by the navy. A six pound gun of the latest design used on ships will also be exhibited. Exact models of the pre-dreadnought Vermont and the commerce raider Columbia will also be shown. The latter is an example of obsolete type, the scout cruisers now taking their places.

Perhaps the greatest interest in the navy will be centered in a torpedo the type of instrument which has caused so much death and destruction in the European war. The navy men on the car will explain that each torpedo costs from $4,000 to $5,000 and that many of them are used in warfare. The navy has obtained from one of its submarines a portable wireless outfit which will be carried with the car and will be in working order at all stopping places. Messages will be received and sent daily and the visitors will be permitted to witness the station under actual working conditions.

The war department is preparing an equally interesting exhibit for its car, but has not yet gone far enough with the details to permit a description of the apparatus to be carried.

The Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture, is now installing on its car a mammoth weather map, which each day will set forth the prevailing weather conditions throughout the country, including the temperature, rainfall and storm conditions. The bureau will receive the forecasts from the Washington office every day and they will be corrected accordingly. The powerful Arlington wireless apparatus at Washington twice daily sends out the weather forecast with special storm warnings and arrangements are now being made to have the navy department wireless catch these reports to be displayed on the traveling weather map. It is claimed by the weather bureau that the storm and flood warnings given out at various times have saved to the citizens of the country millions of dollars worth of property and thousands of human lives.

A great lesson of sanitation as a preventative of disease will be illustrated in many ways by the public health service. This service is the deadly enemy of the rat which is considered one of the most prolific carriers of dread disease, and will also show the visitors how houses and hubbies can be built so as to exclude the plague rodents. It is said that the public health service is responsible for saving the country from an epidemic of yellow fever by reason of its heroic work in driving the rat out of New Orleans.

In addition to these displays there will be exhibits of the life saving apparatus of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; the Coast Guard Service, Treasury Department and of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and also special exhibits of the home making work of the Reclamation service, the National Parks service and the Indian office all of the Department of the Interior.

CHAIRMAN LYFORD SAYS REPORTS FALSE

A statement is going the rounds of the newspapers of the country to the effect that the New Hampshire bank commissioners have forbidden savings banks of this state to advertise. It has been made the theme of a number of editorials and certain Massachusetts editors have referred to it as evidence of a lack of progressiveness in New Hampshire.

According to Chairman Lyford of the bank commission, the report is false. It originated he said, in the Journal of the American Bankers' Association, published in New York and on behalf of the commission he has sent the Journal editor the following letter:

"In your magazine is an editorial, 'Savings Bank Publicity,' that states that the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire have forbidden the savings banks of that state, which are mutual savings banks, to advertise.

"This statement is erroneous. The only action we have taken in regard to advertising is to discourage it where it was producing an unhealthy competition among the savings banks in a given locality or where the bank's expenses were in excess of the expense limitation fixed by the statute.

"While we could have forbidden advertising if a bank was exceeding its expense limit, this has not been necessary, as the officers have readily complied with our suggestions.

"Reasonable advertising that encourages thrift, if within the bank's expense limitation and not productive of competition which endangers the safety of banks, and that presents the advantages of savings banks to the public, is entirely within the province of the savings banks of the state.

"We have dealt solely with the individual cases as they have come to our attention, and it has not been necessary to establish any rule of action."

WORKMEN WALL UP DOOR FIND THEMSELVES PRISONERS

Denver, Col., May 3.—When the International Trust Company decided to use an adjoining office room, workmen were employed to cut a door through from the main office and wall up the outside door of the new room with a plate of glass set in the opening. When night came the eight men found themselves in somewhat of a fix. They had not started work on the new door, but had nicely fixed in cement the plate of glass which replaced the outside door. They finally escaped via the skylight and refused to be interviewed on the subject.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

Of Portsmouth, N. H.

PAID UP CAPITAL $200,000

OFFICERS:

Calvin Page, President
Joseph O. Hobbs, Vice President
Alfred F. Howard, Secretary
John W. Emery, Asst. Sec.

Liquor Dealers

LIQUOR LICENSE BONDS

Applications for liquor licenses must be filed previous to May 1st.

Applications and Bonds supplied.

John Sise & Co.

3 Market Square
Portsmouth, N. H.

H. W. NICKERSON

Undertaker and Licensed Embalmer

OFFICE, 5 DANIEL ST.

Residence, 45 Islington St.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Telephone at Office and Residence.

Perfection CIGARETTES

10 for 5¢
Also packed 20 for 10

Smoke them because they're JUST NATURALLY GOOD!

FISKE QUESTIONS DANIELS'S VERACITY

FLATLY CONTRADICTS SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S STATEMENT CONCERNING RECOMMENDATIONS.

Washington, May 2.—The veracity of Secretary Daniels was attacked today in a letter sent the Senate by Admiral Fiske. A ruling by Vice-President Marshall suppressed the report for a time, but Senator Lodge who also had been sent a copy, made known the gist of the contents.

In a recent letter to the Senate, Daniels said he had not seen a letter from Admiral Fiske of Nov. 9, 1915, warning the navy department of the unprepared state of the navy.

Fiske's letter flatly contradicted this and he supports his statement that Daniels had been handed the document by the testimony of navy officers.

Fiske quoted from his own diary to prove his point. He says Daniels apparently has suffered from a "lapse of memory."

Chairman Tillman said he thought the naval committee would take quick action in making Fiske's letter public.

"We're not afraid of anything Fiske can do," he said. "He's in a muddle and getting in deeper at every struggle."

BOXING NOTES

Interest in Friday Night's Bouts is High.

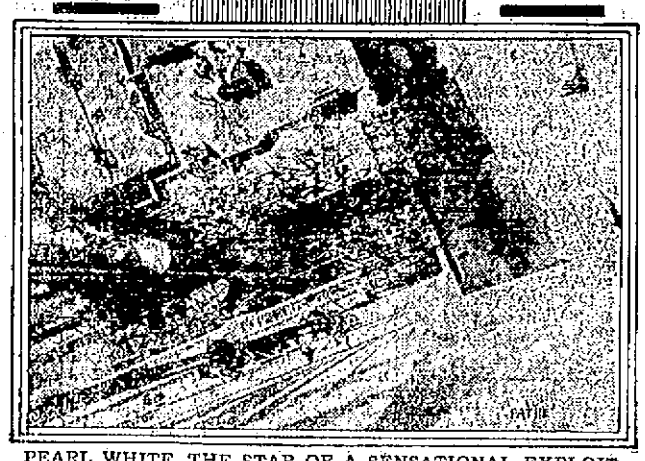
The crews of the different ships at the navy yard are taking an active interest in the boxing match to be staged Friday evening by the Rockingham A. C. Most of the ships will furnish a representative for the preliminaries and as some good men are in the fleet fast work is expected. For the main event the management has a great attraction in Al Nelson of Manchester, N. H., and Carl Hertz of Washington, D. C. Both are clever and willing mixers. The club has promised the winner a return bout. As both boys like to appear in Portsmouth each will try hard for the decision.

The management of the Rockingham A. C. will depart from their usual custom and the decisions in the several events, instead of being given by the referee will be a newspaper decision as is now the custom in other cities. As Hertz made a great showing in his last appearance here there is a big crowd looked for and both Nelson, who is also a favorite with a number of the local fans, and Hertz intend to work hard in order to land the decision.

DID NOT MAKE GOOD.

Wallace of Newmarket, the former college star, did not make good in the box with the Springfield Eastern League team and has gone back to making ammunition at a factory in that city. Beaudoin of Rochester, catcher with Portland, also has drawn a release.

The Army and Navy Association and the Seaman's A.A. met on Monday.



PEARL WHITE, THE STAR OF A SENSATIONAL EXPLOIT, PERFORMS PERILOUS FEAT ON TOP OF SKYSCRAPER.

IT is not an easy thing to startle Broadwayites. Satiated with sensational stunts of every description it requires something new and especially thrilling to make them take notice. Yet on the morning of Saturday, April 15th, Pearl White, Pathe's "peerless, fearless girl," gave Times Square thrill after thrill and compelled public attention to the extent of lengthy stories on the front pages of five of New York's leading newspapers and strong stories in the news columns of practically all the others, all of which goes to prove that even blasé New Yorkers admire true nerve and coolness especially in a very attractive girl like Pearl White.

The Gerard Building at 729 Seventh Avenue presents to Times Square, the heart of New York, a huge expanse of blank brick wall unrelieved by a single window. At the top, 18 stories up, is an electric sign, the text of which, line by line, may be likened to a ladder. It was by clambering down this sign that Miss White was enabled to reach the narrow scaffolding swaying in the stiff wind below, and there with a huge pot of paint assisted in making a huge wall sign.

Several interesting things happened before the little star stepped from the parapet and swung herself over space to the electric sign. On arriving at the building she was met by the representative of the Sign Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators' Union, who presented her with a card which certified that she had been duly elected to the Union. When she stepped out upon the roof she was greeted by a swarm of reporters and cameramen who had been tipped off as to what was about to happen. A belt attached to a cable was offered to her, but she declined it with scorn. "I've done worse things than this while working in pictures," was her comment. While she was standing upon the parapet Edward Jose, the producer of the serial, "The Iron Claw," in which Miss White stars, forced his way through the crowd with a copy of a morning paper in his hand. "Is this true, Miss White?" he demanded, pointing to an article telling of the coming stunt. On hearing that it was, Mr. Jose promptly forbade the thing. "I can't afford to have you take this risk," he urged. "My serial is not finished, and an accident would be fatal not only to you, but to 'The Iron Claw.' Please don't do it!" Miss White refused to be moved, and two seconds later was out upon the sign. In two or three minutes after a dizzy climb she reached the scaffolding while the crowds upon the roofs of neighboring buildings and in the streets set up a cheer.

Miss White's artistic efforts while upon the sign were mainly devoted to painting a huge "P. W." in four-foot high letters, which can be read for blocks.

This work of truly "high art" having been accomplished she clambered bravely up the sign again and then posed patiently while half the cameras in New York took "stills" of her.

After leaving the building the little star drove down Broadway in her car with Pathe's publicity man. At Forty-sixth Street a big traffic policeman, his face almost divided in half by a huge smile, raised his hand and stopped the car.

"Well, Pathe's Pearl," he said, "I see you did it. My money's on you every time!"

And, let it be known, so is ours.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS FROM THE SEVENTEENTH STORY

Seventeen stories above the street, in an eighty-mile breeze, on a scaffold that kissed at intervals the bare unsympathetic wall of the Gerard Building, at 729 Seventh Avenue, New York, Pearl White, the Pathe "Peerless, Fearless Girl," looked down into the street below, turned meditatively and delivered herself as follows: "Look at those street cleaners down there, Gus, in amongst all that traffic on Broadway. There's a job I wouldn't take, if I were a man, for love nor money. Think of the chances they take!"

Read the Want Ads.

"IRON CLAW" PARROT A TEMPERAMENTAL PLAYER

Evangeline, the temperamental parrot, which plays a prominent part in the Pathe serial, "The Iron Claw," has acquired many of the characteristics of the real star. The other day she "crabbed" scene after scene by insisting upon leaving her perch and occupying a prominent position right before the camera. After several disastrous attempts to make Evangeline realize her place as a minor player, director Edward Jose let her alone and left on a hunt for court plaster. He is now a believer in "Safety First."

Read the Want Ads.

Know the Result BEFORE Painting

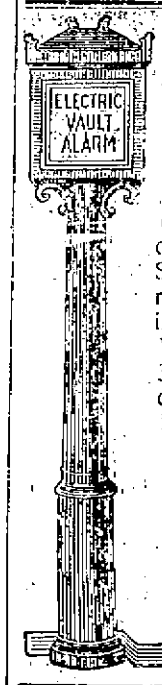
The wear test is sure, but mighty expensive, when paint proves bogus and there is a bill for resurfacing and repainting. The one certain way is to know beforehand that paint is time-tried and weather-tested. You can bank on

Dutch Boy Red Seal White Lead

pure linseed-oil, turpentine and driers, tinted any color you wish. White-lead paint of this kind penetrates into wood pores, anchors there and dries hard. It holds on until it wears out. Dusting off is the only preparation for repainting.

All reliable dealers carry our white lead and will gladly fill your needs.

National Lead Company



UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
ORGANIZED 1824

YOUR INCOME

depends to a large extent upon what you do now.

Start a reserve fund with us and add to it regularly—assuring a reliable source of income.

Your account is invited.

3 Per Cent interest paid on Savings Accounts.

It is safe and convenient to bank with us by mail.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

SPAULDING'S Base Ball Goods

WRIGHT & DITSON'S TENNIS RACKETS
GOLF CLUBS AND BALLS
FISHING TACKLE, BICYCLE TIRES

BUILDERS SUPPLIES

We have a complete line of Builders' Materials on hand ready for the spring trade. The stock includes Shingles, Eastern Pine and Spruce of all kinds, Interior and Exterior Finish, Porch Materials, Floorings, Wall Board, Cement, Etc. We have just received a lot of White Pine Mouldings which are unsurpassed for use in exterior building of all kinds.

LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH OUR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY.

LITTLEFIELD LUMBER CO., 63 Green St.

ORDER YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER SUIT NOW

I have an up-to-the-minute line of goods.

MAX GELMAN 71 Daniel Street TAILOR

Telephone 396M.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH

Plymouth Business School

Day and Evening Sessions. Commercial, English and Civil Service Courses.

Catalogue Mailed Upon Request.

TIMES BUILDING
Telephone Connection.

E. L. PERRY, Principal.
C. E. WRIGHT, Manager.

WILL LECTURE ON CONSTRUCTION OF PANAMA CANAL

SECRETARY OF THE Y. M. C. A., CHARLES RUSSELL, IS TO TALK IN ASSOCIATION HALL ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

On Tuesday afternoon at 4.15 o'clock Mr. Charles Russell, Secretary for Rockingham County Y. M. C. A. will deliver an illustrated lecture in Assembly Hall, high school, under the auspices of the Camp Fire Girls. Mr. Russell, who has spent several years lately in the Panama Canal zone, in connection with Y. M. C. A. work, will take the canal as his subject.

His lecture will be illustrated by about 130 slides made from photographs taken by him at different stages of the canal while under construction. He is an able speaker and is well known in this section of New England as a lecturer. The lecture should be of great interest as Mr. Russell will speak of the canal from his personal knowledge of the building of it. The hall is open to all and a cordial invitation to those interested has been extended by the committee of the Camp Fire Girls in charge of the afternoon.

BOSTON LETTER.

Boston, May 3.—Today new recruiting stations for the United States marine corps and the navy were opened in Massachusetts and a number of new stations will be opened in New England within a week or so. Major Hatch, in charge of the marine corps recruiting office in Boston, sent Sergt. Carlson to Worcester and Sergt. Cayan to Portland, Me., to open sub-stations at once. Lieut. H. T. Kays of the navy recruiting office on Tremont street said that a new sub-station is to be opened in Fall River this week and later in the summer another one will be opened at Concord, N. H. Lieut. Kays also has charge of the enrollments in this district for the naval training school cruise for civilians this summer. It is hoped that one thousand civilians will enroll from this district for the cruise. So far only fifty men have enrolled from Boston.

The temperature for the month of April as registered at the Boston Weather Bureau was seven-tenths of a degree higher than the normal average for that month. The average for last month was 46 degrees, while the normal average is 45.3. The precipitation was nearly an inch greater than the normal, the comparison being 4.61 inches last month and 3.65 inches normal. The maximum velocity of the wind, for a period of five minutes was 32 miles an hour, from the northwest. The report also states that there were nine clear days, seven partly cloudy and 14 cloudy. During these 14 cloudy days at least .01 inches of precipitation occurred.

The Commission on Economy and Efficiency, in a special report to the Legislature, recommends the establishment of a board to have supervision of State printing and says that careful handling of this matter will result in an annual saving to the State of between $90,000 and $100,000. The State's printing bill last year was $155,105.53 and the commission says that at least 20 per cent. of that amount was expended unnecessarily. The printing board would consist of the chairman of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, the Secretary of State and a superintendent of State printing, to be appointed by the governor at a salary of not more than $5000 a year.

The finance committee for the Billy Sunday campaign in Boston announces that up to the time of closing the office Monday night, twenty-three churches have made detailed returns on the Guaranty Fund pledges for the coming campaign. In these 23 churches there were in all 102 subscribers, and the total amount pledged was $17,931. Plans have been made for a mass meeting in the interest of the Billy Sunday campaign to be held in Park Street church on May 17. The principal address will be by the Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, rector of Grace Episcopal church of Philadelphia. He is to speak of his impressions of Mr. Sunday as gathered from the campaign in that city more than a year ago.

BASE BALL

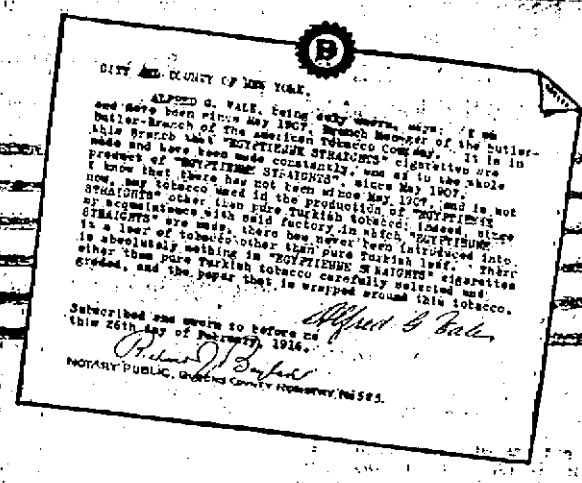
American League

Washington 7, Boston 4.
New York 9, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 4.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.

National League

Boston 4, Philadelphia 2.
New York 2, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 0.

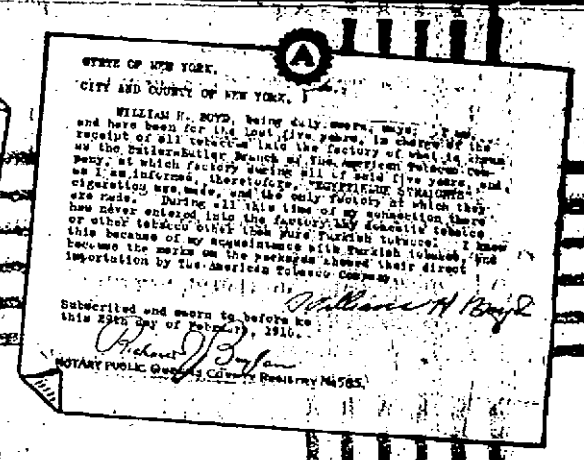
Information that will lead to the clearing up of the mystery surrounding the death of George Stillson is still coming into the police department from various sources.


CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

ALFRED G. VALE, being duly sworn, says: I am and have been since May 1907, General Manager of the Butler-Branch of the American Tobacco Company. It is in this Branch that "EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS" cigarettes are made and have been made continuously since May 1907. I know that there has not been since May 1907, and is not now, any tobacco used in the production of "EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS" other than pure Turkish tobacco. Indeed, since my acquaintance with said factory in which "EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS" are made, there has never been introduced into it a leaf of tobacco other than pure Turkish leaf. There is absolutely nothing in "EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS" cigarettes other than pure Turkish tobacco carefully selected and graded, and the paper that is wrapped around this tobacco.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1916.

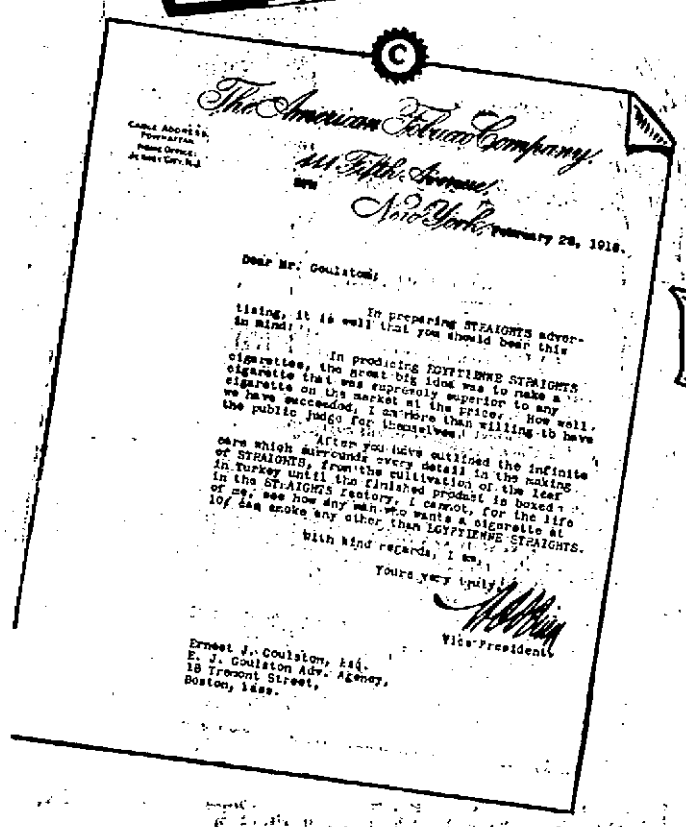
NOTARY PUBLIC, Queens County No. 585.


STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

WILLIAM H. BOYD, being duly sworn, says: I am and have been for the last five years, in charge of the receipt of all tobacco into the factory of what is commonly the Butler-Butler Branch of the American Tobacco Company, at which factory during all of said five years, and as I am informed, therefore, "EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS" cigarettes are made, and the only factory at which they are made. During all this time of my connection there has never entered into the factory any domestic tobacco or other tobacco other than pure Turkish tobacco; this because of my acquaintance with Turkish tobacco and because the marks on the packages showed their direct importation by the Americas Tobacco Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1916.

NOTARY PUBLIC Queens County Register No. 585.


The American Tobacco Company
111 Fifth Avenue,
New York, February 28, 1916.

Dear Mr. Coulston:

In preparing STRAIGHTS advertising, it is well that you should bear this in mind:

In producing EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS cigarettes, the great big idea was to make a cigarette that was supremely superior to any cigarette on the market at the price. How well we have succeeded, I am more than willing to have the public judge for themselves.

After you have outlined the infinite care which surrounds every detail in the making of STRAIGHTS, from the cultivation of the leaf in Turkey until the finished product is boxed in the STRAIGHTS factory, I cannot, for the life of me, see how any man who wants a cigarette at 10¢ can smoke any other than EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Vice-President.

Ernest J. Coulston, Esq.,
E. J. Coulston Adv. Agency,
18 Tremont Street,
Boston, Mass.

AND NOW we have here, Dear Sirs—the most convincing Evidence for EGYPTIENNE STRAIGHTS CIGARETTES

Absolutely Pure 100% Turkish Tobacco 10 Cents for 10

Cork Tips—Plain Ends

¶ Here's three more great-gun exhibits in what is the strongest chain of evidence ever offered to the Cigarette Smokers of America. Read them carefully, gentlemen.

¶ A convincing document is Exhibit A. Here is a man—be he ever so humble—he is, in his official capacity, the personification of The American Tobacco Company itself. And under oath he states that during all his five years with the Company, during which time he has receipted for approximately thirty million pounds, he has only passed pure Turkish tobacco into Straights factory—the bales bearing the original Turkish markings and coming direct from bonded warehouses. He would know if anything but pure Turkish tobacco entered the factory.

¶ And Exhibit B—the affidavit of Mr. Alfred G. Vale, General Manager of the Egyptienne Straights factory. Mr. Vale, in active direction of Straights production, should know if anybody does, because it is his business to know, and he wants you to know, too, the purity and goodness of Straights.

¶ And then Mr. W. H. O'Brien, Vice-President of The American Tobacco Company in charge of cigarette manufacturing, officially puts the great Company making Straights on record, in Exhibit C, as willing to stand or fall on the public's judgment of Straights. So sure is he of their ultimate goodness and that a frank recital of the infinite pains taken in their production will mean more to the smoking public than a reiteration of the common ordinary claims of other cigarette manufacturers—So sure is he of this—that he has made *frankness* the keynote of the Straights selling policy.

¶ *We dwell on this point of Turkish Tobacco in Straights, because for years the discriminating smoker of cigarettes has realized that a REAL TURKISH cigarette appeals to his taste as no other can—and a box of Straights will prove that to your satisfaction, too.*

¶ But this is only the beginning. We are going to take you to far-off Turkey, as though you were there with our resident buyers, and give you an insight such as you never had before on Turkish Tobacco, and then you will accompany us through nine great floors of the Straights Factory in New York City,—the only cigarette factory passed upon by M'Cann, America's foremost expert on cleanliness in factories. From the top to the bottom we'll take you, laying bare to the heart cigarette manufacture in all its branches. You will learn every fact as though you were to become a part and parcel of the business itself, and you will begin to have a feeling akin to friendship and to strongly realize the human side of this world's greatest cigarette factory. The entire story is yours, to be printed in this paper every few days. We pray for your attention.

¶ We would much rather take each and all through the Straights Factory, but that is the impossible, so we tell the story; but to those visiting New York the Straights Factory, with its nine hundred happy, contented workers, is one of the sights of the Metropolis. Cards of admission will be sent you, and on presentation at the factory competent guides will conduct you through and explain every feature. Your name and address on a postal to the factory, 337-347 West 27th Street, New York City, will bring you the cards of invitation.

¶ Remember—We want everybody who possibly can to visit the Straights Factory.

About M'Cann We Will Tell You Later

Egyptienne Straights Cigarettes Are Made and Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Company

The Portsmouth Herald

Established September 23, 1884.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted, by The Herald Publishing Company.

TERMS—$4.00 a year when paid in advance; 50 cents a month; 2 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.

Communications should be addressed to F. W. Hartford, Editor.

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., postoffice as second-class mail matter.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS

TELEPHONES:

Editorial.....28 | Business.....37

Portsmouth, N. H., Wednesday, May 3, 1916.

One More Bugaboo.

Senator Shepard of Texas is alarmed over a subject which it is safe to say is not disturbing many people in this country. He told the Senate a few days ago that the United States is menaced by a rapidly increasing aristocracy of landowners, and he invokes paternalism in its baldest form as the remedy. He thinks that Congress should be authorized to purchase land in any part of the country and to hold, improve, subdivide and sell it, and make laws for the encouragement of farm home ownership.

But the "menace" recognized by Senator Shepard is not so real as it apparently seems to him. This country and its government are not such as to induce the establishment of a landed aristocracy; at least such a thing is out of the question for a long time to come. There is too much land to be monopolized by any "gobbling up" process, and there is no reason to fear that for many years to come there will be any lack of soil for all who desire to till it.

While it is true that in some sections wealthy people are acquiring large estates for summer residences, it is also true that there is no lack of farming lands, even in the sections where this development is taking place. The trouble in this country today is not the scarcity of land for farming purposes, but rather a lack of men with the disposition and capacity to till it as it ought to be tilled.

However, the time will come when it will be more difficult to acquire farming lands than it is now. As the population increases the value of land will rise, consequently this is a good time for those who contemplate returning to the soil to do so. The chances are that farming lands will never be worth less than they are now, and conditions are such that the farmer's prospects are better than ever before.

It is foolish to anticipate trouble through the development of a landed aristocracy, but whoever thinks such a thing is coming will do well to get possession of a tract and thereby become a member of the aristocracy to a certain extent. The ownership of a piece of land and the ability to work it make a man his own boss, to say the least, and any man who can be that in this age is considerable of an aristocrat in his way.

But it is altogether too early to shout for government intervention. There is no need of any such step as Senator Shepard proposes, and there is no likelihood that there ever will be.

Governor McCall of Massachusetts has attracted wide attention by vetoing a bill permitting the erection of a non-fireproof tabernacle for the Billy Sunday campaign which is to be opened in Boston next fall. The building will be large enough to accommodate thousands and the governor failed to see why the great audiences should be exposed to the peril of fire for the sake of saving a few dollars in construction, even though the building is to be used for religious purposes and will be only temporary. Governor McCall is receiving criticism and praise for his act, but has the satisfaction of knowing that the latter far outweigh the former.

That the multiplicity of publications causes hard sledding for some is shown by not infrequent consolidations, yet the public was hardly looking for the disappearance of Harper's Weekly, which has been absorbed by the Independent. For many years Harper's Weekly held an influential and a commanding position among publications of its class, but changed times and conditions have had their effect and it is now to be numbered among the things that were.

It is reported from London that the British have developed a beer that looks, smells and tastes like the real thing, but is so free from stimulating qualities that a man who drank twenty pints of it the other day was not affected except by a sense of fullness in the region of the stomach. Such a drink may satisfy the rising generation, but old timers will sigh for the "missing link."

France announces that it is able to take care of its war orphans and is going to do so. The children will not be shipped to this country for adoption by sentimental Americans. France is a very thrifty nation, and its ability to provide for its own in spite of the drains of war is a glowing illustration of the value of thrift, national as well as personal.

It is said that many California miners are infected with hookworm. This disease is supposed to take all the ambition out of a man, but the chances are that these California victims would show plenty of vitality and activity if they should set their eyes on the right kind of a "strike."

Business is good, but it would be better if there were not so many strikes in progress. However, strikes are apt to be most numerous when business is brisk, and so perhaps the conditions that prevail were to have been expected.

WANTS COURT TO MINGLE WITH PEOPLE

Lawyer Doe Hints That Members Are Steeped in Too Much Learning.

Robert Doe, son of the late Chief Justice Doe, took a fall out of the supreme court at Concord on Tuesday when he appeared in the case of Jones vs. Bartlett at a hearing on the construction of a will.

Mr. Doe is a Dover man. His client resided in Alton and will dispose of an estate of about $8000. Attorney Doe claims that his client intended to leave the major portion of her estate to her nieces, but the court has unanimously construed that the word "heirs" is used in the will in such a way as to make a grandson the nearest kin.

In the course of the hearing Mr. Doe demanded that the members of the court consider the disposition of the maker of the will. He said in substance: "If you members of the court are so steeped with legal learning and legal lore that you cannot understand what this woman intended to do with her property, you had better come down off the bench and mingle with the people."

JAPANESE QUESTION HARD ONE FOR WORLD COURT

New York, May 2—In the discussion of an interesting tribunal by the world court congress here today ex-president William H. Taft injected a warning which was generally taken to refer to the American difference with Japan over immigration.

Mr. Taft sought to show that not all international disputes were susceptible of court settlement—that not all were "justiciable."

He compared the disputes between states of the United States, citing cases where the American supreme tribunal has refused to interfere on the ground that the causes were 'not justiciable" and has left the contending states with an unsettled grievance between them.

He continued:

"Thus suppose a nation in the exercise of its conceded powers admits to its shores, and indeed to its citizenship, the citizens or subjects of A nation and excludes those of B nation from both. The discrimination is certainly within the international right of C nation but it may lead to acrimony and war. This is not a justiciable question, nor one that could be settled by a court.

"The so-called general arbitration treaties negotiated by Secretary Knox with France and England used the word 'justiciable' to describe the kind of questions which the parties bound themselves to submit to arbitration. They defined this to include all issues that could be decided on principles of law or equity. The issue whether a question arising was justiciable and arbitrable was to be left to the decision of a preliminary investigating commission. The term justiciable and indeed the whole scheme of these treaties were suggested by the provision for settling controversies between states and in the federal constitution and the construction of it by the supreme court.

"The treaties were not ratified by the United States senate but their approval by England and France and by the executive of this country constitutes a valuable and suggestive precedent for the framing of the constitution and jurisdiction of an arbitral court to be one of the main features of the league of peace between the great nations of the world.

"Nor is it idle to treat such a league as possible? Well, let us take England and Canada. For a hundred years we have been at peace. For that century we have had a frontier between us and Canada four thousand miles long which is entirely undefended by forts or navies. We have had issue after issue between the two peoples that because of their nature might have led to war. But we have settled them by negotiation, or, when that has failed, by arbitration, until now it is not too much to say that the 'habit' of arbitration between us is so fixed that a treaty to secure such a settlement in future issues would not make it more certain than it is.

"It is interesting to note that we now have two permanent arbitral English-American commissions settling questions. One of them is to determine the equitable rules to govern the use of waters on our national boundary in which both nations and their citizens have an interest, and to apply them to causes arising. Having thus reached what is practically the institution of a league and arbitral court with England and Canada for the preservation of peace between us, may we not hope to enlarge its scope and membership and give its benefits to the world?

"Will not the exhaustion in which all the belligerents, whether victors or vanquished, find themselves after this awful sacrifice of life and wealth make them wish to make the recurrence of such a war less probable? Will they not be in a mood to entertain any reasonable plan for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means? Now, can we not devise such a plan? I think we can."

Henry B. Rathbone, of Chicago, said.

"If the supreme court of the U. S. was established, why should not the supreme court of the world be also established? States once claiming to be sovereign voluntarily abandoned a portion of that sovereignty and submitted to the decrees of the tribunal formed by our constitution—decrees which no one now dreams of resisting and scarcely of questioning.

"Their interests were as diverse, their population as different; their institutions as variant, the distances which separated them as great as is the case with the countries of Europe today. What was accomplished and crowned with permanent success here can be done again. We have established an United States of America; the next step is to establish an United States of the world.

"The federal idea must be the basic conception of world peace. Great nations will unite for the common good. Each will retain, as the states of our Union will retain, jurisdiction over their domestic affairs.

"No doubt in a measure, the division of the government, legislature and judicial will be preserved. The distinction is fundamental and vital and has been evolved to meet the requirements of the state.

"There will be an executive authority to carry into effect the decrees of the world court. There will be a legislative body which will within restricted bounds, and dealing with international matters only, enact rules for the conduct of nations. In authority, such rules will be far beyond the precepts of the text writers on international law, which at present are recognized and, with treaties and precedents, constitute the code of international conduct."

CURRENT OPINION

United States Needs Revised Naval System to Keep Pace With the World.

Without radical changes in our methods a fully efficient fighting force comparable with the British navy cannot be produced in fifty years. The system of education at the Annapolis Naval Academy is wrong. The old grade of midshipman should be restored in the fleet.

Boys should enter the service at from fourteen to sixteen years of age, spend two years in preliminary schooling ashore, then go to sea to acquire the sea habit before completing their education ashore.

The polytechnic education now given midshipmen at the academy is utterly unsuited to the training of men to handle ships and combinations of ships at sea.

From the day boys entered the academy a system of selection should be applied to govern promotions, eliminating men unfitted for the daring, nerve racking tasks that would be theirs in war.

Fellow officers should determine these qualifications, and a plan of this sort is being worked out by the navy department.—By Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U. S. Navy.

RYE NEWS

Mrs. Ernest J. Moulton, who has been at the Portsmouth hospital for several weeks, returned to her home at the Center on Tuesday.

Mr. Seth E. Rand of Everett, Mass., was a visitor here over the week-end.

A very pleasing Easter concert was given at the Congregational church last Sunday evening.

The missionary society of the Christian church will meet at the parsonage this afternoon.

Mr. Jack Chesley of Everett, Mass., was the guest of relatives here recently.

Miss Marion Greene of Keene Normal School has returned to her studies after passing the Easter vacation at her home.

Miss Dana Walker was a recent visitor at Exeter, N. H.

An invitation dance will be held at the hall Thursday evening by two young ladies of the town.

Mr. Burleigh Johnson spent Sunday with friends at Kittery.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational church will hold their monthly supper and social at the vestry this evening.

Miss Bertha Delaney of Haverhill, Mass., is visiting her uncle, Mrs. Charles Leaf, at the Center.

A regular meeting of the Grange was held last week. The first and second degrees were conferred upon five candidates.

Mrs. F. Herbert Perkins has returned home after spending several weeks with friends in Boston and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Erban Leavitt of Haverhill, Mass., were the recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Parsons.

BREAKING INTO FARMING.

Some Advice to Those Who Yearn to Woo the Soil.

"How can I make a start?" ask men who have grown tired of uncongenial positions.

Certain things seem clear. First, the individual must decide for himself just which line of work he prefers, and then he should secure a good knowledge of the theory of it. The next thing is to develop a knowledge of the practice of the work, and about the only way to do so is actually to work while at it. Don't be too badly alarmed. In this day the farming businesses are crying for labor, and the workers are paid well for their services.

Next, he ought never to buy a place "unseen." He should look over the prospective farm, consider location, soil, climate, markets and labor conditions. In short, he must be prepared to handle a farm business like any other business. He must be prepared for hard physical and keen mental work.

If he is capable of these, especially of the latter, he need not be afraid to venture into a farming proposition, for it will repay his efforts. But if he hasn't this ability let him stay right where he is.

Never let him attempt to show the natives how to farm, for without good business management behind it he will find farming about the hardest work with the poorest pay on earth.—Justus Miller in Countryside Magazine.

One Way to Get Fame.

Walter was something of a wag. One day his father said to him:

"See here, my son. You must begin to think of the future. What are you going to do to gain fame and fortune when you grow up?"

"I'm going to make toothpicks," answered the boy.

"Going to make toothpicks! I don't understand how you'll ever become famous."

"Why, father, it will be easy enough. I'll manufacture millions upon millions of them, and on each I'll stamp my name. The toothpicks will be in everybody's mouth, of course, and so will my name. And if my name is in everyone's mouth I shall be famous enough."

"Well, well," said the astonished gentleman, "I think I would do well to let that boy alone."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Her Suspicion.

"I declare for it," said Aunt Fretty Frawlts to Mrs. Judge Tubman. "I believe old Captain Peggington is thinkin' about marrying again. Burt Blurt says the cap'n painted up his wooden leg yesterday. Burt didn't tell me, but he told Ellick Smart, and Ellick repeated it to his sister Prissy, and Priss told it to Pheeny Partlow, and Pheeny told it to the sweet potato peddler, and the sweet potato peddler told me not ten minutes ago. So I giess it's so."—Kansas City Star.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER

EVERY YEAR EVERY MONTH EVERY DAY

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S STORY

Here are the exact words of an experienced housekeeper:

"The goods I buy continually are those that are advertised widely and attractively in my favorite newspaper. I want no better guarantee than 'continued advertising.' When I see goods persistently advertised in a reliable newspaper I am certain that they are reliable—for I know that a firm is not going to spend large sums advertising a product unless that product has merit."

This statement proves that it is mighty poor policy for merchants to attempt to sell to good customers any unknown, non-advertised goods which are guaranteed neither by the merchant nor by the manufacturer.

One more convenience in buying our shoes

OUR SHOES come to you complete. You need not ask for O'Sullivan Rubber Reels to be attached. They are already attached—just another example of the thoroughness that goes into every detail of the production of our shoes.

O'Sullivan Rubber Heels save your strength, spare your energy, and are an inestimable comfort. On our Women's Shoes as well as Men's.

Remick's Shoe Store

11 CONGRESS ST.

NAVY YARD NOTES

Naval Orders

Captain G. R. Marvel, commissioned.

Commander F. McAuley commissioned.

Jr. Lieut. J. B. Bratton, temporary duty the Fulton.

Ensign J. H. Farnsworth, the Montana to the Michigan.

Ensigns H. A. Wood and S. E. Rose the Maine to the New Jersey.

Surgeon A. W. Dunbar, to marine rifle range.

P. A. Surgeon A. J. Toulon, the Missouri to the North Dakota.

Asst. Surgeon C. E. Trebly, the Pathfinder to naval hospital in United States for treatment.

Paymasters H. W. Browning, J. N. Jordan and W. N. Hughes all commissioned.

Paymaster J. H. Gunnell, the North Carolina to naval aero station.

Chaplain J. D. McNair, the Maryland to the Pittsburgh.

Naval Constructors A. B. Court, and J. O. Gawne, commissioned.

Asst. Naval Constructor E. L. Patch, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to Puget Sound yard.

Chief Boatswains P. G. Mehling, B. F. Singles, W. R. Buechner, J. J. O'Brien, D. Dowling, O. J. W. Halfnorth, E. Crouch, B. Schumacher, and M. H. Eldridge, all commissioned.

Boatswain E. T. Campbell, the Osceola, to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk.

Chief Machinist F. Risser the San Diego to the Pittsburgh.

Chief Machinist E. P. Magan, Boston yard to the Nebraska.

Machinist B. W. Lambert, the Pittsburgh to Puget Sound yard.

Pay Clerk G. W. Armstrong, the Dixie to Boston yard.

Acting Pay Clerk H. Atwood, receiving ship at Norfolk to the New Jersey.

Vessel Movements

The Albany has arrived at Bremerton.

The Columbia at Hampton Roads.

The D-1, D-2, D-3, and Tonopah at Rock Island.

The Jupiter at Boston.

The Macdonough at the Charleston yard.

The New Hampshire at Yorktown.

The Nicholson at Yorktown.

The Hannibal has sailed from New Orleans for survey grounds.

The Prairie from Port au Prince for Santo Domingo City.

The Tennessee from Havana for Norfolk.

The Vermont from Hampton Roads for cruise.

The L-4 has been ordered placed in commission at Boston.

The Macdonough, now at Charleston has been ordered to the Norfolk yard.

The Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, now at the Philadelphia yard have been ordered to Annapolis, Md., stopping at Hampton Roads, en route.

Ordered to Hospital

Chief Boatswain Frederick Muller, formerly stationed at this yard, has been detached from command the tug Patuxent at the Norfolk yard, and ordered to continue treatment at the naval hospital, New York.

Test to Be Made Saturday

Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, R. I., New London, Ct., Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Pensacola, New Orleans, Great Lakes Training Station at North Chicago, San Diego, Yerba Buena Island, California, Mare Island, Cal., and Puget Sound will participate at the test of preparedness for communication in times of war on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts between shore stations and the U. S. S. New Hampshire on Saturday next. The New Hampshire will maneuver outside the Virginia Capes and well out to sea.

Detached from the Montana

Ensign J. S. Farnsworth has been detached from the U. S. S. Montana at the local yard and ordered to the U. S. S. Michigan.

Commissioned Chief Boatswain

It will be pleasing news to the many friends of Boatswain Daniel Dowling who was recently detached from this station that he has been commissioned chief boatswain.

Will Succeed Constructor Hamner

Assistant Naval Constructor E. L. Hatch has been detached from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and ordered here to succeed Constructor Hamner.

Game on this Afternoon

The Baltimore and Montana baseball teams came over from the yard this afternoon for a game in Portsmouth.

Eleven Find Work

Three joiners, two woodworker's helpers, one pipefitter's helper, one fireman and four boys were required for duty in the Industrial Department, in a call made by the labor board today.

New Captain Reports

Captain James McE. Hunt, U. S. M. C., took command of the yard barracks, relieving Captain John A. Hughes who has been ordered to command the marine detachment of the U. S. S. Delaware.

No. 132 Doing the Work

The old ferry, No. 132 is on the yard route during the overhaul period of ferry No. 1043.

Gunboat Sails

The Sacramento sailed at 1.30 this afternoon for Hutti and will put in at Boston for ammunition.

Gets His Orders

Orders detaching Naval Constructor E. C. Hamner were received by that officer today. He will report at New Orleans on May 15 as industrial manager.

PURE Maple Syrup

25c Bottle

HENRY P. PAYNE

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

RENTS COLLECTED

AND GENERAL CARE OF REAL ESTATE

TOBEY'S

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

48 Congress St.

Granite State Building.

Telephone 135.

WAS KILLED BY FALL

Manchester Young Man Struck Head on Rock in River.

Manchester, May 3—Suffering from an epileptic attack while fishing in Piscataquog river shortly before noon yesterday, 19 year old Oscar H. Hering, 606 Granite street, tumbled into the river striking on his head on jagged rocks that protrude above the surface of the water, and was dead when witnesses of the accident arrived.

The dead youth, who is said to have been subject to epileptic attacks, had frequently fished in the river from the point where he met his death yesterday, albrekeepers declare and on numerous occasions, he has been warned against the practice.

At the point where Hering fell, the water is very shallow.

Hering's body dropped fully twenty feet and he struck the rocks with terrific force.

The youth's father died a short time ago and his mother works in the mills. The body was removed to Wallace's morgue.

The Herald contains both the latest foreign and local news.

MET TUESDAY AT EXETER

41st Annual Convention of Rockingham Co. Baptist S. S. Association Held.

The forty-first annual convention of the Rockingham County Sunday School Association of the Baptist church was held at the Baptist church at Exeter Tuesday morning, with afternoon and evening services. Fifty delegates from various churches of the county were present.

The morning praise service was led by Rev. John D. Leach, pastor of the Methodist church, followed by an interpretative Bible reading by Rev. F. J. Libby of the Phillips Exeter Academy faculty. Other speakers for the morning session were Clarence M. Collins of Danville, address, "The Place of the Sunday School in the Community," by Rev. Chellis V. Smith of Plaistow; "How I Interest My Class," Miss Agnes Collins of Danville; "Signs of Promise in My School," Rev. A. L. Mackie of Kingston.

The afternoon's praise service was led by Rev. C. J. Armstrong of Salem and the speakers were Chas. H. Russell of Exeter, secretary of the Rockingham county Y. M. C. A.; Mrs Nellie T. Hendrick of Manchester, state secretary of the New Hampshire Sunday School Association. The afternoon session was closed by the open forum, the elementary work being discussed by Mrs. Nellie T. Hendricks, the secondary by Rev. Milton S. Littlefield of New York, the adult, by Rev. T. Ross Hicks of Dover, superintendent of the Dover district of the New Hampshire Methodist conference and the Home Department by Rev. H. H. Loud of Hamstead.

The evening session which commenced at 7.30 o'clock consisted of an illustrated address by Rev. Milton S. Littlefield on "The Modern Sunday School at Work."

KITTERY

The U. S. Bureau of Education has prepared a course of reading for parents and children which will be of vital interest for the future as well as the present. The course is known as the "Home Education Division" and a large percentage of the books recommended are already in the Rice Public Library, and others will be added from time to time, thus placing the course recommended in the reach of all.

The following is a partial list of new books recently received at the Rice Public Library:

The Vermillion Pencil.
The Heart of Thunder Mountain.
Nan of Music Mountain.
The Eyes of the World.
The Heart of the Sunset.
The Little Lady of the Big House.
The Gray Dawn.
A Knight on Wheels.
The Garden of Lies.
The Clan.
The Cruise of the Shining Light.
Mrs. Vandersleln's Jewels.
The Devil's Garden.
Behold the Woman.
Prudence of the Parsonage.
The Composer.
Making Money.
The Outlaw.
Around Old Chester.
Blind Man's Eyes.
Mildew Manse.
Emma McChesney & Co.
Straight Down the Crooked Lane.
The Bent Twig.
The Rainbow Trail.
The Side of the Angels.
The Glory of South.
The Violin Lady.
The Law Breakers.
The Golden Woman.
Held to Answer.
Rich Man, Poor Man.
The Phantom Herd.
The Alibi.

Juvenile.

Boy Scouts Under Fire in Mexico.
Boy Scouts of Dismal Swamp.
Boy Scouts of White Mountains.
Boy Scouts of Wildcat Patrol.
Greenacre Girls.
The Make-Believe Boys.
His Big Brother.
Crofton Chums.
Six Star Ranch.
Beth's Old Home.
Madge at Camp Wells.

Non-Fiction.

Practical Motherhood.
The Development of the Child.
A Montessori Mother.
Fighting France.
Canada Blackie.
Hitting the Dark Trail.
The Fighting Cheyennes.
Life of Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Charles Zara and daughter Wilena of Boston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Zara of Manson avenue.

Mrs. Abbie M. Dinsmore, who has been visiting the Misses Annie and Nettie M. Hanscom of Dover, has returned to her home on Rogers road.

Ernest Workers Juvenile Temple, No. 44, I. O. G. T., met on Wednesday afternoon at Grange hall. A short business session was followed by a May social.

The auditorium of the Second Christian Church has been very handsomely decorated with purple, white and green crepe paper festoons, with Easter lilies, cut flowers and potted plants, for the past two Sundays, on account of the postponed concert.

Miss Nettie M. Hanscom of Dover visited relatives in town on Sunday.

The regular business meeting of the Christian Endeavor will be held at the Second Christian Church vestry on Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Regular meeting of Whipple Lodge tonight at 7.45 o'clock at Grange hall.

E. G. Parker Post, No. 99, G. A. R., will meet on Thursday evening, May 4, at Odd Fellows' hall, at 7.30 o'clock.

Eighteen years ago, May 1, 1898, Admiral George Dewey took Manila in the Spanish American war.

A very pleasant surprise party was given at the Government street Methodist church last evening, when the prayer meeting folks at the Second Christian church came to the service in a body. The meetings are being well attended and a great deal of interest is being manifested. On Friday evening, Rev. P. M. Caswell of the Court Street Christian church, Portsmouth, will speak at the meetings every evening this week, excepting Saturday. Come and take part in the meeting tonight. You are more than welcome.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shaw of Government street, a daughter on Sunday, April 23.

The Third Rank team of Quamphegan Lodge of South Berwick will visit Constitution Lodge, K. of P., Tuesday evening, May 16, and confer the rank upon a class of candidates. After the work a social hour will be followed by a banquet. It is hoped every member will try to be present on this occasion and witness the work.

Miss Mae Warren and Captain Burch of Portsmouth will give several readings at the entertainment to be given in Wentworth hall on Friday evening under the auspices of the local Y. M. C. A.

Postmaster Nutt Howard has moved his family from Pine street to the Intervene.

The Ladies' Circle will meet on Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Albert Brown of the navy yard.

Hon. Horace Mitchell has been passing several days in Augusta on business.

Rufus Adams who has been restricted to his home on Echo street by illness has recovered and is able to be out again.

Mrs. James Locke is quite ill at her home at the Intervene as the result of a shock sustained on Sunday. Mrs. Gertrude Parrish is in attendance.

Miss Julia Duncan and little Miss Emily Craig of Locke's Cove left on Tuesday for a visit with relatives in Wolfeboro, N. H.

WORCESTER DIES AT HOLLIS

Was Republican Candidate for Governor in 1912; Had a Fine Record.

Hollis, May 3—Franklin Worcester, defeated candidate for governor of New Hampshire in 1912, died at his home here on Tuesday in his 68d year.

Mr. Worcester was the youngest of the nine children of John Newton and Sarah E. Holden Worcester and was born in this town on Otober 27, 1845. He attended the common schools of the town and was fitted for college at the New Ipswich academy. He was a Dartmouth man being graduated in the class of 1870.

Choosing law as a profession, Mr. Worcester went to the Harvard law school, taking the two year course in one year, and being admitted to the bar in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Then he went to Minneapolis and was about to enter into a law partnership with Judge Atwater and a brother of General Joseph Hooker, but returned to New Hampshire for his books and was persuaded by his parents to remain in his native state.

In 1875 he represented his town in the legislature and was state senator in 1887. It was while he was in the legislature that the famous Hazen-Atherton railroad case came up for action.

During the sessions of 1895 and 1897 Mr. Worcester was one of the men who worked for a charter for the Manchester-Milford railroad. The Boston and Maine defeated the movement for the time being, but eventually built the road. Mr. Worcester appeared certain of the Republican nomination for governor in 1898 up to within a week of the convention, but was defeated and the railroad has always had the credit of his defeat.

Mr. Worcester was prominent and successful as a lumber dealer and real estate operator. In company with his brothers, an extensive furniture business was carried on for years in Cambridge, Mass., and they did a large lumbering business in this state owning one mill and operating many others.

The last time Mr. Worcester came prominently before the public was in 1912, when he was the Republican candidate for governor and was defeated by Governor Felker.

KITTERY POINT

Thornton B. Hovener of Boston arrived in town on Monday. Mr. Hovener has charge of the summer home of Mrs. Emily Harvey on Gerrish Island.

Hon. Horace Mitchell is passing a few days in Augusta on business.

Mrs. Salina Simpson of Portsmouth was the guest of Mrs. Frank C. Frisbee on Thursday.

Mrs. Herbert Baker visited relatives in York on Tuesday.

Mrs. Marcia Roberts has returned to her home after visiting relatives in Lynn, Mass., for two weeks.

Miss Vivian Goldsmith of Portsmouth visited her sister, Mrs. J. D. Curly on Thursday.

Mrs. H. B. Drew of Portsmouth is visiting Mr. and Mrs Clarence Drew for a few days.

Hiram Thompson left on Tuesday for Roxbury and before returning to Bangor will visit his sister in New Jersey.

B. D. Dyer of the Intervene is in Boston for a few days on business.

Mrs. George Torry and Mrs. Alfred Googins of Kittery called on friends in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. Florence Simpson of Portsmouth, visited Mrs. E. M. Frisbee at the Peckfield hotel on Tuesday.

The Ladies' Aid of the First Christian church which has been stated in this paper would be held on Wednesday evening at Mrs. W. E. Emery's, will meet on Thursday, owing to the drama which will be held at the vestry of the Baptist church this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Blaney of the Rogers road, Kittery passed Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Morton Seaward.

Leon Collin has returned from Portland driving, accompanied his mother as far as that place on his way to Lowell, Mass.

Miss Ella Parker who has closed her home on the Haley road has rented the house of George Colby in the village and is moving her household goods today.

Mrs. Charles Perry has been entertaining her father, Frank Davis of Boston for a few days.

Eugene Cloutier has taken a position at the Town House Kennebunk, and will move his family there on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hart have returned to their home in Cambridge, Mass., after passing a few days at their cottage on Keene's Lane.

The Sewing Bee connected with the First Christian Church will meet with Mrs. John Gawson all day Thursday.

Ivory Emery who has been restricted to his home for several weeks with a bad attack of rheumatism is slightly improved.

Miss Myrtle Fish has returned to her home in Damiriscotta, Me. after a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Moulton.

PERSONAL PICKUPS

Miss Agnes Cogan has returned from a visit in Boston.

Dana W. Weeks of Exeter was a visitor here on Tuesday.

Albert Cluett has entered the employ of H. C. Wallace & Co.

Fred L. Townsend of Portland, Me., was a visitor here on Wednesday.

Police Officer Frank H. West is again restricted to his home by illness.

Harry Sussman has returned from Boston where he attended the textile show.

Frank M. Cilley of Exeter was here on Wednesday renewing old acquaintances.

Mrs. Hervey White of Farmington visited relatives in this city and New Castle today.

Conductor Emmons Garland of the Boston and Maine is confined to his home by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Latham are rejoicing over the advent of a daughter, born on Tuesday.

Miss Gertrude Lawton of Peabody, Mass., is the guest of Miss Helen Fish of Wibird street.

Daniel H. Wiggin of Epping was here on Wednesday and was warmly greeted by old-time friends.

George Ashworth, proprietor of The Ashworth at Hampton Beach, was a visitor here on Wednesday.

On Tuesday our well known citizen, William R. Martin, quietly observed the 83d anniversary of his birth.

John Dumphy of the General Electric Company, Lynn, is passing a few days with relatives in this city.

Mrs. Forrest Wheeler and children of Park street are passing a few days with relatives in Manchester.

William Downing left Tuesday for Poland Springs, Me., where he will be employed during the coming summer.

Sherman Newton has returned to his studies at Phillips-Exeter Academy after visiting at his home in this city.

Fred W. Emery, who has been residing in Rye, has moved to this city and taken up his residence on Maplewood avenue.

Benjamin Canney, one of our oldest and best known citizens, is reported as being critically ill at his home on Jackson street.

The many friends of Mrs. Benjamin Hurd, who is at the Portsmouth hospital, will be pleased to learn that she is now on the road to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Geisel of Manchester were here on Wednesday on their way to York Beach, where Mr. Geisel manages the Kearsarge hotel.

Miss Mabel Chandler has returned to her home in Nashua after passing a week in this city as the guest of Mrs. Carl Cotton of Richards avenue.

The many friends of Fred Thomas, who is at the Portsmouth hospital, as the result of blood poisoning, will be pleased to learn that he is greatly improved.

The friends of Charles L. Hoyt, the well known Civil war veteran, are pleased to see him out again after having been restricted to his home by illness.

John L. O. Coleman, the veteran Market street merchant, was out on Tuesday after an illness of several months, and was warmly greeted by his many friends.

Wednesday was the 52d anniversary of the battle of Chancellorsville at which our esteemed citizen C. Dwight Hanscom was wounded, causing his permanent lameness.

The death of Dr. Samuel F. Cobes, a native of this city, and the second oldest living graduate of Harvard, occured at Cambridge on Monday. He was 91 years of age.

The friends of Miss Emma Hammond of Eliot were pleased to see her in this city on Tuesday after being restricted to her home for the past five months by a fractured ankle.

KITTERY

Edwin A. Duncan of Williams avenue was taken suddenly ill on Tuesday and was taken to the Maine General Hospital at Portland for treatment. Dr. Lice of Portsmouth was the attending physician. Mr Duncan's son Maurice Duncan of Salem, Mass., accompanied his father to Portland and will remain there with him. The many friends of Mr. Duncan wish him a rapid recovery.

The Ladies' Aid will meet on Thursday afternoon.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter s Diamond Brand Pills in red and gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (25c per box) act mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

MADE FROM CREAM OF TARTAR

NEW QUARTERS OPENED BY THE LODGE OF MOOSE

WELL APPOINTED LODGE ROOM OF THE PORTSMOUTH LODGE OPENED LAST EVENING WITH SUPPER AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The new quarters of the Portsmouth Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, located on the upper floor of Pierce Hall building, was formally opened on Tuesday evening with a supper and vaudeville entertainment. The rooms are well appointed and furnished and the members and officers of the lodge are enthusiastic over their new home. The lodge has grown so fast during the past year that it was found impossible to comfortably accommodate all of the members who attended the meetings in the old quarters in K. of C. hall.

After the regular meeting, which was attended by practically all of the members, a supper was served which was followed by an entertainment which included singing, dancing and instrumental numbers by a clever troop of vaudeville artists. The supper and entertainment was in charge of a committee with Fred W. Hartsorn as chairman.

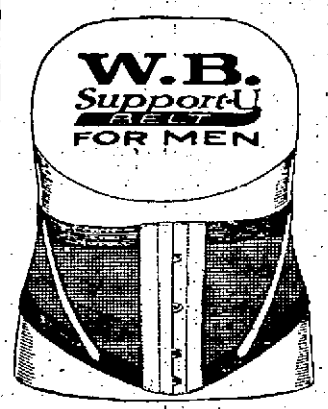
LIFEBUOY PROVISIONS ARE UNJUST, SAYS SEC. REDFIELD

Washington, May 3.—Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield has set about to correct the "unintentional severity" of the Seaman's Act governing the number of life buoys on small boats. He has asked that Congress reduce the number required from twelve to a "reasonable number."

In a letter to Senator James P. Clarke, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Secretary Redfield says the present law's provision for at least 12 buoys on each vessel is a hardship.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for disease. For pure blood and sound digestion—Burdock Blood Bitters. At all drug stores. Price, $1.00.

Read the Want Ads.



For Golf, Riding, Motoring, Gymnasium or Field athletics, W. B. Support-U Belt is of assistance to men of any age, combining stomach-support and spine-control with warmth and protection to kidneys and diaphragm; its extreme pliability permits utmost freedom of arms, limbs and swaying of the body.

CHARLES J. WOOD, Tailor.

Antique Furniture

BOUGHT & SOLD

Also a good line of New Furniture for Light Housekeeping.

We carry the celebrated Portland Range in three sizes. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Highest cash prices paid for junk of all kinds.

J. L. O. COLEMAN

107 Market St., Portsmouth, N. H.

Here's Real Paint

House painting isn't a matter of prejudice—it's a matter of business and common sense.

That's why you ought to make sure what kind of paint your painter is going to use on your job—or what kind of paint you buy from the dealer.

Paint isn't like an apple—you can't tell by looking at it or by biting it—how good or bad it is.

It takes weeks, perhaps months, and maybe a year or more to tell whether it was worth what you paid.

SWP

stands for Sherwin-Williams Paint (Prepared) and its fifty-year record of results means quality and satisfaction to any painter or property-owner. Be sure the initials are on the label, then you can count on the contents being right.

We're agents.

E. C. MATTHEWS Hardware & Paint Co

41 Pleasant St., Opp. P. O.

Eyes Examined Glasses Fitted

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

LEON E. LEWIS,

Registered Optometrist

Franklin Block, Portsmouth, N. H.

OFFICE HOURS.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday; 9.30 to 12; 1 to 5.

HOLMEN'S GARAGE

236 Union Street. Tel. 139.

DISTRIBUTOR FOR

Maxwell, Chalmers and National Cars

BARGAINS IN USED CARS

AT REDUCED PRICES

Suits, Coats & Silk Dresses

Large Stock to Select From

Many Are Only One of a Kind

The Siegel Store Co.,

Phone 520. 57 Market Street

THE STORE OF QUALITY

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE HOLDS ITS PAST MASTER'S NIGHT

Large Number Present Last Evening at Special Communication, the Work Being Done With Official Chairs Filled by Past Masters of the Order

With about 200 present in Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening St. Andrew's Lodge, Number 56, A. F. and A. M., observed its Past Master's Night, the work in the lodge room being followed by a banquet served in the banquet hall. The work of the Master Mason Degree was exemplified, the stations being filled by Past Masters of the lodge.

The special organization for this occasion was:

John Pender—Master.
Wallace Hackett—Senior Warden.
Walter H. Page—Junior Warden.
William A. Hodgdon—Treasurer.
John T. Davis—Secretary.
Ralph W. Junkins—Chaplain.
Edward H. Adams—Senior Deacon.
Alfred M. Barton—Junior Deacon.
John H. Rose—Marshal.
Horace P. Montgomery—Senior Steward.
Eldred W. Marshall—Junior Steward
Harry L. Hilton—Tyler.
South Gate—Emery R. Currier.
West Gate—Allan H. Robinson.
East Gate—John H. Rose.

Craftsmen—Edward H. Adams, Alfred M. Barton, James H. Smith, Arthur L. Smith, Fred B. Coleman, Willis N. Rugg, John V. Wood, Herbert F. Pettigrew, Harry T. Cox, Charles L. York, Haven T. Paul, Fred W. Sanborn Laurence G. Peyser, W. F. Man, Arthur M. Doolittle, Organists.

Special music for the occasion was furnished by the Masonic Quartet. Following the meeting the members adjourned to the banquet hall where the following menu was served, covers laid for 250, Rowe and Voudy officiating as caterers.

Tuna Fish Salad
Cold Meats
Boiled Ham Corned Beef
Hot Roast Veal
Mashed Potatoes Boiled Squash
Green Peas
Rolls
Ice Cream Assorted Cake
Coffee Cigars

The Organization of St. Andrew's Lodge for 1916 is:

Worshipful Master, Harry L. Hilton.
Senior Warden, James H. Smith.
Junior Warden, Arthur L. Smith.
Treasurer, Fred B. Coleman.
Secretary, Willis N. Rugg.
Chaplain, J. Verne Wood.
Senior Deacon, Herbert F. Pettigrew
Junior Deacon, Harry T. Cox.
Marshal, Laurence G. Peyser.
Senior Steward, Charles L. York.
Junior Steward, Haven T. Paul.
Organist, Arthur M. Doolittle.
Tyler, Fred W. Sanborn.
Representatives to Grand Lodge, Emery R. Currier.
Hall Committee, John H. Rose Fred B. Coleman.
Standing Committee, Harry L. Hilton, A. Leon Smith. John T. Davis, Fred B. Coleman.
Sick Committee, Warren N. Davis, James A. Rand, Charles G. Fernald, Fred E. Webber, Charles E. Jenness, Franklin B. Lawrey, Kittery, Eldred W. Marshall, Rye.

SCHOOL GARDENING IN EUROPE

(Department of Education, Washington.)

The following is an extract from an article by Johann Hepp in the October (1915) number of Monatshewte fur den Naturwisser schaftlichen Unterricht, under the title "School Gardens in Zurich." The original text brings out in a forceful way the value of school gardens and how they have served the people of Zurich. The people of Europe have long encouraged school gardening, and throughout Germany and other countries special attention has recently been given to the work. The writer says:

How fortunate is the country child who can take direct part in the full swing of work and bustle of the farm life. House and yard, gardens and vineyards, fields and forests, offer numberless opportunities for healthy, useful, interesting and diversified occupations in which a child can be employed. Through these occupations the child becomes closely acquainted with nature in all its profuseness of forms and products. He will learn to organize his efforts in unison with the powerful throb of the community life. He will acquire the priceless treasure of good habits and moral power, and thus, by the simplest and most natural process, will develop the ability and inclination to work.

The city child has but fragmentary conceptions of nature's life. The city offers no visual example or stimulation for work because actual work is done in the interiors of shops and business establishments. The family in the city is not a productive community any more; it has been transformed into a consuming unit. The city children become familiar with ready-made products without realizing by what processes and of what materials they were made. It remains obscure to them how much time and toil it costs to make a living, and how much work is required to produce articles of food and other necessities of life.

In educational circles this deficiency of city conditions inrespect to education in work has been recognized long ago. As a remedial measure, manual training was introduced into city schools. Through it the children exercise the eye and hand, learn to handle tools and raw materials—all by actual work, But no manual training possesses so much educational value as garden work. Gardening is superior to pasteboard, wood, and iron work conducted within the narrow limitations of school shops because it is done outdoors, in pure air and sunlight, and brings the children into contact with nature. In Zurich, there is an association whose exclusive object is to establish and conduct school gardens on city grounds and to develop through this means a healthy, industrious, and morally sound race. Every pupil is given a plot of land for whose planting and cultivation he alone is responsible. This little garden affords an admirable field of work and experimentation where the child learns through his own labor and experience his own failures and successes. There he can dig, sow and plant, cultivate and harvest; there he observes how the plants sprout, grow, bloom, and ripen; how they protect themselves from animals and the inclemency of weather, and in what high degree their thriving is dependent upon the inexorable powers of nature. Involving at the same time the welfare of the gardener and the farmer, and ultimately, of all mankind.

The man who can spare a little time after his tiresome professional daily work to attend to his garden and flower beds, is fortunate indeed. This gives him a healthy exercise and an enjoyable pastime. In large cities, where every minute of time and every power of efficiency is utilized for business purposes, the necessity of diversion and free occupations become imperative. The work performed for profit or for living has no attractions. The more monotonous becomes the work of the individual owing to the increasing division of manufacturing processes into ever simpler manipulations, the more important and full of meaning will free occupation become. Leisure time should be used with the view of giving the senses and the soul a proper nourishment that will enable the man to recover his inner balance lost during the hours of toil. When this opportunity is shut off, the powers of soul waste away for want of action; the craving for higher things in life disappears, and in its stead come bitterness, hatred, and jealousy. What matters all the progress in technics and science if it gives a man no happiness? Among the remedies for these evils of our modern industrial life the joys of garden occupations and flower planting are among the most important. The garden-city movement should therefore be encouraged. It fills important demands for the protection of people's health, and at the same time promotes the moral hygiene.

GINGLES' JINGLES

COLLEGE OF BUMPS.

This bumping the bumps in the journey of life is a little inclined to be rough, we pipe between jolts as we're bounding along, the treatment slipped to us is tough; we're wondering why we are shook up this way, a reason we want for the bumps. We're never at fault, do not lay it to us, how queer that the road's full of bumps. Conceit has informed us, when we talked it o'er, that we should be up at the top. But why are we bumped and shoved back on the way, and why are we ordered to stop? There might be a reason, why not talk it o'er with someone you know has the dope; he, no doubt, will tell you, "you're green and you're raw—keep bumping the bumps, there is hope." You need to tone down, also study yourself—come back when you get into trim, until you have learned from the college of bumps, your chances of landing are slim.

Erin H. Gingles

Cigarettes Camel

The stamp placed over end seals the package, which keeps out air, thereby preserving the quality of the blended tobaccos. By inserting the fingers as illustrated, the stamp easily breaks without tearing the tin foil, which folds back into its place.

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages, 20 for 10c; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton for $1.00. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

What you pay out your good money for is *cigarette satisfaction*—and you get it in Camels! This *new* cigarette is an *expert blend* of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos that creates a delightful mellow-mild-body and a flavor as novel as it is refreshing! Camels are so satisfying, and smokers realize so quickly that the value is in the cigarettes, that coupons or premiums are neither looked for nor expected!

Camels leave no unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste! They will not bite your tongue, will not parch your throat and will not tire your taste! Smoke them liberally without any comeback!

Prove our word about Camels by comparing them puff-by-puff with *any* cigarette at any price!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

FAVORITE SUMMER HAUNTS OF JOHN G. WHITTIER

Three localities in New Hampshire that are not generally associated with John Greenleaf Whittier, but that were probably as much loved by the poet as that well-known locality near his Amesbury home, and that by him were made the subject of a score or more of poems, are the Bearcamp river, Asquam lake, more commonly known as Squam Lake Winnipesaukee and their neighboring mountain peaks and hilltops.

These sections are in the central part of the Granite state, but there are also portions of northern New Hampshire that afforded Whittier material for poems. "The Bridal of Pennacook" was written about the northern country. Passaconaway, the Indian chief whose daughter is the heroine, is associated with the dome-like mountains of the Sandwich range. This Indian chief, evidently a favorite of the poet, was also made the title of a prose tale written before 1830, the scene of which is laid on the banks of the Merrimack river.

Whittier's love for the mountains is shown in the reference, which is one of many, in his sketch of N. P. Rogers, whom he used to visit and who lived in the valley of the Pemigewasset. "One can almost see the sunset light flooding the Franconia notch and glorifying the peaks of Moosehillock, and hear the murmur of the west wind in the pines and the light, liquid voice of Pemigewasset, sounding up from its rocky channel through its green hem of maples."

Related to the same vicinity is the first of the poems in "Mountain Pictures," but it was written at the inn at West Ossipee, where the poet spent so many summers. In the little village through which the Bearcamp river, in its rocky channel, winds along the sides of the roadway for many miles. Bearcamp house, named from the river, is no longer standing.

Only the old cellar, overgrown with vines and shrubs, marks the site of this meeting place of Whittier and his friends, among whom one of the best loved was Lucy Larcom. In this great it is said, the poet was known as a teller of stories and a genial, merry companion almost as much as a poet.

A story is told of a mountain climb by seven of the poet's young friends, about which a poem, "How They Climbed Chocorua," was written anonymously, and was read at a husking some nights later by Lucy Larcom, while Whittier sat quietly by.

Many of the published poems pertaining to this district are without historic basis, but are woven about the legends and tales common among the inhabitants. Of these, "Among the Hills" was written solely to make known the beauty of the region around the Bearcamp river.

Two elevations in South Tamworth were formerly called Whittier hills. Upon the recommendation of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the name of one peak was changed to "Mt. Larcom so that now the heights are known as Mt. Whittier and Mt. Larcom. A third hill that has been given the name of Whittier is in West Ossipee, and from its summit one gets a view of the valley of the Bearcamp, such as well might inspire a description like that in "Sunset on the Bearcamp."

Several summers were spent by the poet at the Asquam house in Holderness, on Shepard hill. From the veranda of this house Whittier watched the "Storm on Lake Asquam" and in the poem "The Hilltop," one view from Shepard hill is described:

There towered Chocorua's peak, and west
Moosehillock's woods were seen,
With many a nameless slide scarred crest
And dark pine gorge between."

Asquam lake Whittier speaks of as "the loveliest lake in New England," although Lake Winnipesaukee was made the subject of four poems "The Lakeside," Summer by the Lakeside" "A Summer Pilgrimage" and "A Legend of the Lake." Ossipee parke commands a broad view of this lake and if the poet did not climb the steep pathways to the mountain top when he visited this section, there is a seat in the park that the poet loved. From it he could watch the waterfall as it tumbled from pool to pool near "Marys Arch."

Whittier lived a hotel at Centre Harbor because of its associations with his sister Elizabeth. By driving up the hill that leads out of Centre Harbor, one can reach Sturtevant farm, where the poet stayed seven consecutive summers. At the rear of the house was the woodland path along which he used to wander until he came to the great pine tree named in the "Wood Giant," written in 1885. From this tree the visitor had an extensive prospect over Lake Asquam.

One reading the published correspondence and prose writings of John Greenleaf Whittier, as well as his poems, may find an almost unlimited number of other incidental touches betokening his interest in the "wild and lonely hills and valleys." It was of these hills in central New Hampshire that he said, "Nature never disappoints me."

WITH THE SPORTS

A baseball league is operating in Massachusetts that is not under the domination of Organized Baseball. It is an organization operated within the precincts of Charleston prison, in Boston and the players are convicts.

The two class teams of the circuit are known as the Red Sox and the Braves. They are the "crack" nines and those who have seen the rival machines in operation say that they work with faultless precision. The players on these clubs average about 26 years in age.

The field is the prison yard. It is rather small for baseball, but it answers the purpose in a way that is satisfactory to the spectators and combatants. The prisoners, in their leisure, remove pebbles and roll the diamond, keeping it in good shape.

The regular season opens in April and closes in October—a la big league. The major teams play on an average of once a week. The battling in 1915 ended in a draw. Both teams had won 12 games when the season closed. An extra game was played to decide the championship.

Billy Sunday recently umpired a game between college nines. And yet there are some persons who question his bravery.

Budweiser, like wine and Honus Wagner, probably improves with age. He ran a race the other day and won it—despite his sixteen years.

Joe Stecher, the western grappler, recently was quoted as saying he has been offered a vaudeville contract by New York theatrical folks calling for $20,000 a week. Was Joe kidding—or did the linotype add an extra "0" to the figures?

SPECIAL. READ THIS

Come and hear "The Precious Pickle" and "The Train to Mauro" at the First M. E. Church, Miller Avenue, Wednesday evening. Admission 10c.

Try a Want Ad for quick results.

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO PARENTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The original Bostonian School of Music has opened a branch school, whereby children from 8 to 16 years of age can secure a musical education at a remarkably low rate. A violin outfit given free to the first ten children in each district taking a full course of lessons at our studio. A postal and one of our directors will call.

PORTSMOUTH INSTITUTE OF MUSIC
73 Congress St., Franklin Block, Rooms 15 and 16.

BE SURE YOUR SHOES AND RUBBERS ARE IN GOOD REPAIR

We give quick service and excellent stock in our repair departments. We carry DRY-FOOT and other waterproofings for shoes. Solid leather shoes for boys and girls. Everything for the shoes.

CHAS. W. GREENE
270 State Street. Opp. Postoffice.

HIGH SCHOOL HALL
Wed., May 10, 1916,
8. p m.
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS
"More Salubrities"
Auspices of Portsmouth Teachers' Association.
Tickets, 50 cents. All seats reserved. Tickets may be obtained of teachers, or at Knight's Shoe Store on or after May 5.

ELIMINATE THAT QUESTION!

The question that worries every woman—the best and cheapest way to get her washing done. We can solve it for you. Simply call 373, our team will call and your washing will be returned to you sweet, clean and thoroughly sterilized. Good service and best quality work.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
Water Street.

A TOAST

Our wines and liquors are par excellence. Always properly aged and exactly tempered to the taste. Perfect wines and liquors perfectly kept. Sealed in a sanitary fashion. The best at reasonable prices.

JOSEPH SACCO,
252 Market St.

for you when you learn how much we can save you by our experience and skill in

Expert Shoe Repairing.

We return your shoes practically as good as new in appearance and wearing qualities. When you see how well they look and prove how long they wear, you will appreciate the economy of our

SHOE REPAIR WORK.
FULIS BROTHERS,
157 Congress St.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN
Largest user of imported tobacco in this country. R. G. Sullivan pays largest Government Duty and Revenue Tax of any individual in the U. S. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the World.
FACTORY,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

WATER GLASS
For Preserving Eggs
W. S. JACKSON,
111 Market St.

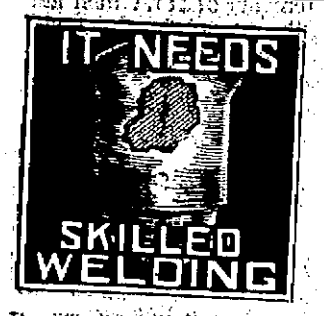
SUGDEN BROS.
WINDOWS AND DOORS
KILN DRIED FLOORING
LIME
CEMENT
LUMBER
3 GREEN STREET

TO LET.
Three nice, large offices, well lighted and heated, Herald and Chronicle building. Enquire at this office.

THE KITTERY GARAGE
Tel. 841W
Auto Supplies
OVERHAULING
and
REPAIRING
Goodyear Tires

FOR SALE
A BAY HORSE
Weight 1200; age 8 yrs.; good roader; guaranteed sound. Reasons for sale, buying auto truck.
EDWARD C. HAWKES,
York Harbor, Me.

THE COMPANY WITH THE PYRAMID
46 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF PYRAMIDAL PROGRESS
ASSETS SURPLUS
NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL LIABILITIES EXCEPT CAPITAL $3,158,884.79
POLICY HOLDERS' SURPLUS ---- $3,356,944.79

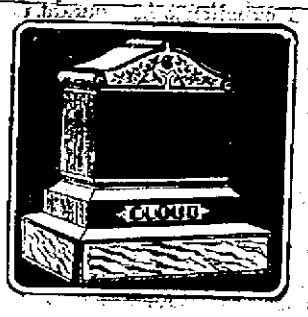


The difficult case for welding where consummate skill and exacting care is required is the work that can be entrusted to our competent, skilled hands. Not alone do we use the finest equipment, have excellent facilities, etc., but we also use the highest grade of exacting skill—the skill that knows the arc of preheating and the use of the welding torch perfectly.

Welding in all its branches at reasonable rates.

HORSE SHOEING AND JOBBING.

G. A. TRAFTON,
200 Market St., Portsmouth.



We are now working on orders for monuments and tablets, to be delivered before Memorial Day. It is better to place your order now before the rush of spring orders arrive. We manufacture both granite and marble memorials, and you can see your monument while in process of construction. Kindly call and see our display of monuments and get our prices before purchasing.

FRED C. SMALLEY,
CORNER STATE AND WATER STS.
Also Dover, N. H., opp. City Hall.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS

Your best interest will be served by placing your insurance with

C. E. TRAFTON
General Agent
N. H. Bank Bldg.

Telephone 598 for
FINEST
COLLAR WORK
in New England.
We have the "Last Word" in collar machinery and Guarantee to "Make Good."
CENTRAL
STEAM LAUNDRY
Pleasant Street.

TELEPHONE 1041W
FOR
High Grade
Anthracite Coal
The People's Coal Co
60 Elwyn Avenue
Tel. 1041W. W. E. HIGGINS, Mgr.
Orders received at Carll & Co.'s office will be given prompt attention.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED FOR THE TEACHERS' EXAMS

WILL BE HELD AT CONCORD ON MAY FIRST, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The division of Inspection and Examination of the New Hampshire Department of Public Instruction at Concord, under date of May 1, has issued the following notice, relative to the examinations for teachers' certificates:

Concord, May 1, 1916

There will be examinations for state teachers' certificates held on Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24 and August 25 and 26, at Concord, Keene, Woodsville, North Conway, Portsmouth, Whitefield, and West Lebanon.

Candidates who desire to take the examination should send at once to the department for application blanks.

Under the new regulations candidates for elementary certificates may come up for examination, but must show proof of two years' experience in teaching before such certificate will be issued.

Candidates who did not complete their examinations last August and desire to do so in June, will please notify the department where they will present themselves.

Superintendents who desire to hold examinations for their own group of teachers not accommodated by the localities above will be named as proctors upon notifying the department.

All candidates for supervisory certificates will present themselves at Concord.

The regulation requiring application papers to be sent to the department at least a week before the date of examinations will be strictly enforced.

COOPERATING FOR HOME AND SCHOOL GARDEN WORK.

(Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education.)

Chattanooga, Tenn., has organized a plan for introducing school and home gardens that is considered one of the best yet devised for interesting various community groups in home-garden work.

The Chattanooga plan, according to reports received by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, enlists Federal, State, city, and local association agencies in the work. The following are actively represented in the movement for school gardens: United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, through the Commissioner and an assistant in home and school gardens; City of Chattanooga, Department of Education and Health, through the Commissioner of Education and Health, Superintendent of Schools and Garden Supervisor; Federation of School Improvement Leagues, through its president; Presidents of District Leagues representing the eleven districts; Directors of Home Gardening; Principals, teachers, parents, pupils; the newspaper.

Similar work to that of Chattanooga though in most cases not so carefully organized, is being done in 32 cities this year through a special appropriation by congress in 1916. In describing the movement for home gardening directed by the school, Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, declares:

"After the school day is finished and during the long vacation period, millions of American children are idle. Without proper occupation, these future citizens of the United States are thrown on their own resources for amusement until school begins again.

"It seems manifestly the duty of the public schools to furnish employment for these millions of idle young people. The schools are established and maintained for the purpose of educating children into manhood and womanhood and for preparing them for citizenship.

"The Bureau of Education, after much careful thought and research work, has evolved a system of home gardening done under the direction of the schools that seems to offer many opportunities for this sort of instruction and for filling satisfactorily the child's idle hours.

"The Bureau recommends that there should be in each school throughout the country at least one teacher who knows gardening both scientifically and practically. This teacher should be employed twelve months in the year, should teach elementary science in the school during the school hours and should, out of school hours, direct the home gardening of the children between the ages of 10 and 15 years.

"If possible, the teacher should have the assistance of an expert gardener so that the work may be done in the most practical and profitable way. The teacher and the gardener should help the children find the plots of ground near their homes best suitable for garden work, aid them by some cooperative method in having the lots properly plowed and prepared for cultivation, help them select seed and show them how to plant, cultivate, and harvest, so as to obtain the best results. The teacher should spend the afternoons and Saturdays of winter, spring, and fall, when school is in session, and all of the vacation days of summer, visiting the children in their homes, directing their work, and giving to each child such help as it most needs. Once a week or oftener, during the vacation months, the teacher should assemble the children in groups for a discussion of their work and of the principles and methods involved.

"Vegetables, berries, and fruits grown should be used first as food for the children and their families; then the surplus should be marketed to the best advantage. Through the help of the teacher this can be done in a cooperative way. Ten or 15 cents' worth of vegetables each day from the gardens of 500 children would amount to $20 or $30. In summer and fall, when the surplus is large and can not be marketed to advantage, the teacher should direct and help the children in canning and preserving for winter home use or for sale. The canning and tomato clubs have already shown what can be done in this way.

"It is difficult to estimate all the results of this plan once it is in full operation throughout the country. For the children it will mean health, strength, joy in work, habits of industry, an understanding of the value of money as measured in terms of labor, and such knowledge of the phenomena and forces of nature as must be had for an understanding of most of their school lessons.

"This plan in full operation would offer a valuable supplement to the child-labor laws. A proper substitute for hurtful child labor is only less desirable than its prohibition. A boy 10 or 12 years old, with a small plot of land, working under careful direction, can produce more for the support of the family than could be purchased with the same boy's wages working in factory, shop, or mill.

"Everyone grieves to see children ground in the mills, or sweated in the factories and shops. It is a crime to sap their strength and ruin their health by forcing them to toil in the heat and turmoil of indoor industries. Yet there isn't a doubt in the mind of the serious social and economic worker that all children should learn to work. Work is good for them and they enjoy it. And what work could be more ideal than work in a garden?"

WORLD COURT ALONE WILL PREVENT WARS, SAYS HAMMOND

New York, May 2.—At the opening of the meeting of the world's Court League in Carnegie Hall this afternoon John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer and financier, declared that the proposed court of all the nations is the only possible way of preventing future great wars.

The present war would have been impossible with such a court in operation, he said. All the nations contending now, he added, are imbued with the same virtues and high ideals. Publicity in international relations alone would have done much to prevent the present stupendous conflict, he said.

The meeting of the league will continue three days. Ex-president Taft, Judge Alton B. Parker and many other prominent men will speak.

Mr. Hammond's address, in part, follows:

"Whether or not this war, the greatest tragedy of all time, is to be included in the category of "irrepressible conflicts" may be an open question, but it is not a war of races against race, religion against religion, nor nation against nation, for the opposing armies represent an aggregation of diverse races, religions and nations, all animated, as they profess, by the instinct of self-preservation; all united in what they believe to be a righteous cause. Neither is this a war of one form of government against another, of absolutism against democracy.

"If the object of the war was for territorial aggrandizement or for commercial supremacy, it has been a grievous blunder, for the fruits of victory would not compensate for the legacy of hatred and reprisal that will inevitably result from the war. Nor will any gains compensate for the stupendous financial costs.

"We believe that publicity, the sunlight of God's truth, is needed in international relations, and that there must be no more secret treaties between nations, but that all agreements and all treaties must be recorded upon a register in the custody of a great International Court, open to the world.

"Such publicity, representing unqualifiedly, unmistakably, the mutual obligations of the members of the Entente, on the one hand, and of the Allies on the other, would, we now know, have prevented the war. This is evidenced by Germany's admission that the final line-up of the powers was far different from what she had expected. I refer to the attitude of England and Italy in Germany's diplomatic miscalculations. It is inconceivable that the Central Powers would have gone to war if they had known that in addition to Russia and France, they would have been opposed by England, Italy and Japan.

"I have had many years of experience among the people of all the warring nations, and as the result of that experience, I entertain a high regard for all of them. I know them all to be imbued with lofty ideals, and, in fact, very similar ideals; and I would therefore, hesitate to ascribe to the great mass of the peoples of a particular nation any inherent virtue that the same class of another nation does not possess in an equal degree. Honesty, courage, patriotism, sympathy and hospitality, the fundamental virtues, are common to them all; and so too, indeed,—alas! the pity of it—a peaceful disposition. It is by stimulated misunderstanding that the intent savagery common to all men, is aroused and the passions engendered, when unrestrained lead to war."

PORTLAND DEMANDS RECOGNITION.

(From the Boston Traveler.)

A citizen of Portland, Me., indignant apparently because Lewiston and Bangor are so widely advertised as cities where ales, wines and liquors can be had at all times and at all prices, writes to the New York Sun for the purpose of telling the truth about the Forest City.

Portland not only has bar-rooms, but her privately licensed saloons serve satisfying free lunches. That point the Portland man makes very clear, and he invites another correspondent who had dared to assert that Portland is dry territory to visit him some day in the near future and see what Portland can offer to those bibulously inclined. He adds, moreover, that baked beans and brown bread are a special lunch served on Saturdays i nPortland irrigation stations.

Free lunches are not as common or as popular in Boston as they were some years ago. Perhaps that is because the dealers in Boston pay more for their licenses than the Portland dealers pay. The latter naturally declines to tell how much their private licenses cost, but no Maine man sells liquor openly and continuously without crossing the palms of crooked officials.

GUARANTEED CHICKS

It's not the number of chicks you hatch that count but the number that live. Careful mating of my breeding pens, the proper selection of eggs, a thorough knowledge of the art of incubation combined with all modern facilities in hatching have made possible the following:

I guarantee every chick to live and will replace all lost during the "critical period."

LOUIS H. TRASK,
1362 Islington St., Portsmouth, N. H.
Breeder of S. C. Rhode Island Reds.
Telephone Connection

AUXILIARY MEETING POSTPONED

The meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. of this city, planned for Thursday, May 4, has been postponed to the following week, Thursday, May 11. The meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors and will be followed by a musicale to which an invitation to all Portsmouth ladies has been extended.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SECURING THE SERVICES OF

Mrs. Katherine E. Humphreys

For a Demonstration of Gas Ranges and Gas Cooking
FOR

National Gas Range Week

May 8th to 13th Inclusive

AT OUR OFFICE.

All the ladies of Portsmouth are cordially invited to attend these demonstrations. Come and get a souvenir.

PORTSMOUTH GAS CO.,
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

MONOPOLY ON NEW GASOLINE PROCESS BARRED

RIGHTS ON RITTMAN PATENT TO BE CONTROLLED AND LEASED BY GOVERNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF ALL.

Washington, May 2.—Protection of the Rittman gasoline process from monopolistic control is sought in a joint resolution passed by the Senate:

It authorizes the secretary of the interior to accept Rittman's patent rights and to issue permits for the use of the process to individuals or corporations on terms requiring permittees to patent in the name of the government all improvements made in the process.

The authority was asked by Secretary Lane, as without it he could not accept the Rittman rights and they might revert to Rittman or to some corporation to whom he might desire to transfer them.

In a letter to Senator James, published in The Christian Science Monitor last week, Secretary Lane said:

"The Rittman process for the production of gasoline and of benzine and toluene has been proven commercially practicable, but in the further commercial development of these processes improvements will undoubtedly be made.

"It is quite possible that some of these improvements may render still more successful and economical the operation of the processes and if any concern making use of the processes is to be allowed to patent in its own name the improvements that may be developed the result may be the establishment of a virtual monopoly in the hands of the concern securing such patents.

"In view of the serious situation in regard to gasoline and the promise in the Rittman processes of an increased production it seems to me that early congressional action along these lines is highly desirable."

ANNUAL PARTY WILL BE HELD THIS EVENING

MARINE GUARD AT THE NAVAL PRISON TO BE HOSTS AT CONCERT AND BALL TO 600 GUESTS.

This evening in Freeman's Hall the members of the Marine Guard attached to the Naval Prison will be the hosts to a large number of invited guests at their annual concert and ball. Music for the occasion will be furnished by Marden's Orchestra, directed by Mrs. Clara Wentworth Marden. A concert program will be rendered from 8.00 to 8.30 o'clock, during the reception which will be followed by general dancing. Arrangements have been made by the committee in charge of the evening for about 600 guests, which includes the officers of the army, navy and marine corps and their ladies, stationed at Portsmouth.

Concert Program

All America March
Shanspiel Overture ..... Bach
Dance of the Skeletons ..... Bendix
Excerpts from "Very Good Eddie."

FINDS HUBBY HAS BEATEN HER TO IT

TAUNTON WOMAN NOW ASKS THAT IT BE ANNULLED AS SHE WAS NOT NOTIFIED.

Taunton, May 2.—Mrs. Gussie Shaffer, until a few weeks ago a resident of Taunton, has entered proceedings in Suffolk county for an annulment of a divorce procured by her husband, Jacob Shaffer, alleging the divorce was obtained through fraud, in that she had not been given notice of the proceedings. An unusual feature of the petition is that Mrs. Shaffer herself was a petitioner for a divorce from her husband in Bristol county courts.

They were married three years ago and separated lately, her husband going to Boston to live. Mrs. Shaffer sued for divorce on the ground of cruel treatment and affirmed she was ready to prosecute her divorce case against her husband at the February term of court in this city, when she learned for the first time that Shaffer was no longer her husband. Investigation revealed that he had obtained a divorce from her in Suffolk county and Mrs. Shaffer charges that she received no notification of the filing of his divorce suit, and was unaware that he was suing for divorce.

The husband was granted a decree on charges of cruel treatment, the same charges preferred by the wife in her suit.

The day of harsh physics is gone. People want mild, easy laxatives. Doan's Regulets have satisfied thousands. 25c at all stores.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

You Get RESULTS From Them

Just Phone 37 | 3 Lines 1 Week 40c

TRY ONE TODAY AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two or three rooms for light housekeeping. Address J. A. N. this office. ch 1w a29.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of relatives or kin of John Wesley Moses, born in Portsmouth, N. H., 1814, died 1861. Write C. E. Maynard, National Military Home, Maine. hc m2, 3t

WANTED—Three nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. J. A. Z., this office. h m1, 1w

Women wanted full time salary $15 selling guaranteed hosiery to wearer; 25c an hour spare time. Permanent; experience unnecessary. International Box 122, Norristown, Pa. ch 8w a6

WANTED—Second hand furniture; feather beds, antique furniture. George A. Kemp, Furniture Exchange, Penhallow street. Tel. 728M. hc m11, tf

FURNITURE MOVING—Both local and long distance, with heavy auto truck and handlers of long experience. Prices moderate. The Portsmouth Furniture Co., cor. Deer and Vaughan streets, near B. & M. depot. hc jn16, tf

TABLE BOARD—Furnished rooms, modern improvements. 165 State street. hc m21, tf

POSITION WANTED—By young man, 25 years of age, fair appearance, machinist by trade, with ample auto experience. Work as chauffeur preferred. Address F, this office.

TO LET

TO LET—2 two-story tenement, cemented cellar, toilet. On trolley line. Address M, this office. hc a25, 1w

TO LET—Tenement of 5 rooms. Apply at this office. hc a15, tf

TO LET—Furnished house for the summer months. All modern conveniences; best location in the city. Inquire at this office. hc tf, a 12.

TO LET—Tenement at 7 Cornwall street. Inquire at 9 Columbia street. hc a18, tf

TO LET—Furnished room with steam heat and bath, directly opposite postoffice. Apply to W. Brown, Exchange Block, Pleasant st. hc m28, tf

TO LET—A flat, all modern conveniences. Apply Sussman's Dye House, 129 Penhallow street. Tel. 103. hc mar 21, tf

TO LET—Three nice, large offices, well lighted and heated, Herald and Chronicle building. Enquire at this office. hc n5, tf

TO LET—Tenement of three rooms, $8.00. Apply at this office. hc m13, tf

TO LET—Tenement of six rooms; rent $10.50. Apply at this office. hc tf

TWO FINE OFFICES for rent in best location in city. Apply to C. Dwight Hanscom, 9 Congress st. h a29tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—25 Royal Blue Barred pullets, Hawkins strain, and one rooster. Address D. S. Pratt, Hotel Piscataqua, Kittery, Me. hc m1, 1w

FOR SALE—10-room house, 14 apple trees, currant bushes, an acre or more of land, about three minutes' walk from South Eliot postoffice or the cars. Apply to G. F. Tobey, South Eliot, Me. h a22, 2w

FOR SALE—16-acre farm, cuts 12 tons hay, with 200 young fruit trees (small fruit). Address R. M. Brown, Bartlett Road, Kittery Point, Me. hc m2, tf

25 ACRE FARM FOR SALE

Situated in Effingham, N. H., in the White Mountain region, near Ossipee Lake. Nearly new house with 9-foot piazza running whole length; good barn, lots of apples and small fruits. Good boating, bathing, fishing and hunting. A fine summer, or all the year round home. Low price. Terms if desired. Address E. L. Hopkins, owner, Portsmouth, N. H.

FOR SALE—Dry wood at Cook Farm, Kittery Jct., Me. Lowest prices, prompt delivery. Tel. 951W. hc16,tf

FOR SALE—Italian Motor Boat, 34 ft. long, 11 h. p. Fairbanks engine. Apply F. J. Trefethen, Portsmouth, N. H. R. F. D. No. 2. h a 29 tf

DECORATIONS
FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS
R. CAPSTICK
ROGERS STREET.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Model 17 Buick, newly overhauled, first class condition, price low. Apply to L. Slosberg, 53 Market street. hc a26, 1w

LOST

LOST—On Thursday, April 20, a purse containing a sum of money and papers. Finder please return to 98 Washington street and receive reward. Tel. 700. hc a25, 1w

FOR SALE—House and good sized lot of land, 449 Islington street (old number 70). Apply on premises. C 1w a26.

LOST—In Market Square, Monday afternoon, a gentleman's bill fold, containing a sum of money. Finder please return to J. O. B., care of this office. ch 1w m2.

FOUND.

FOUND—At the Colonial Theatre on Saturday evening gentleman's bill fold. Owner may have same by applying to the box office of the theatre and proving property. ch dw a27.

TIME TABLE

EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1916.

Portsmouth Ferry Leaves Connecting With Cars

FOR ELIOT, DOVER and SOUTH BERWICK—6.55, 7.55 a. m., and every hour until 9.55 p. m. Then *10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7.55 a. m.

*Runs to Kittery Corner regularly and to Rosemary when there are passengers.

FOR KITTERY and KITTERY POINT—6.25, 6.55 a. m. and every half hour until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip, 7.55 a. m.

FOR YORK VILLAGE, YORK HARBOR and YORK BEACH via P. K. & Y. Division—7.55, 9.55, 11.55 a. m., 1.55, 3.55 and 5.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip, 9.55 a. m.

FOR YORK VILLAGE, YORK HARBOR, YORK BEACH, OGUNQUIT, WELLS, KENNEBUNK, TOWN HOUSE, KENNEBUNKPORT, CAPE PORPOISE, BIDDEFORD, SANFORD and SPRINGVALE, via Rosemary—6.55, 8.55, 10.55 a. m., 12.55, 2.55, 4.55, *6.55, **7.55 and ***9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip, 7.55 a. m.

*Runs to Biddeford only.
**Runs to York Beach only.
***Runs to Ogunquit only.

ATLANTIC SHORE RAILWAY.

U. S. NAVY YARD FERRY TIME TABLE

In Effect Feb. 28, 1916.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave Navy Yard for Portsmouth—7.50, 8.35, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.40 a. m.; 12.45, 1.05, 1.35, 2.15, 2.45, 3.25, 4.10, 4.40*, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.20, 6.55, 7.20, 7.50, 8.20, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, 11.20 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth for Navy Yard—8.10, 8.45*, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 12.55, 1.20, 1.55, 2.30, 3.00, 3.40, 4.20, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.10, 6.40, 7.10, 7.35, 8.10, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.10, 11.35 p. m.

Note—Enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to this Naval Station are authorized to use the Navy Yard Ferry for all trips except those marked.*

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Leave Navy Yard—9.10, 10.00, 10.15, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.20, 5.45, 6.20 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth—9.30, 10.07, 11.00, 12.05 a. m.; 12.35, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10 4.10, 5.10, 5.35, 6.10, 6.40 p. m.

HOLIDAYS.

Leave Navy Yard—6.55, 7.20, 7.50, 8.20, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, 11.20 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth—7.10, 7.35, 8.10, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.10, 11.35 p. m.

Additional Trips to Weed Day Schedule for Saturdays.

From June 15 to Sept. 15.

Leave Navy Yard—7.35 instead of 7.50 a. m.; 8.00 a. m.; 11.10* p. m.

Leave Portsmouth—7.45*, 12.00 a. m.; 12.20 instead of 12.15 p. m.

CEMETERY LOTS
CARED FOR and TURFING DONE.

With increased facilities the subscribers again are prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to their care. They will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries they will do turfing and grading in the city on short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale; also Loam and Turf.

Orders left at residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail with Oliver A. Hall, 99 Market street, will be given prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN & SON.

The Smallwares Corner

OF THE

D. F. BORTHWICK STORE

Invites attention to a Display of

Dress Shields, Hose Supporters, Toilet Goods, Buttons, Threads, Etc.

Buttons Covered for Suits and Dresses

LOCAL DASHES

Read the Herald for the news when it is news.

Rummarge sale, Saturday, May 6, at Paul's Store. he m3, 3t

Once more the fire alarm lines are being repaired.

Let's open the Sunset League with a record crowd.

Mayflowers are very plentiful in this vicinity at present.

Twenty-four inmates in the county jail at the present time.

Circus time, and vacation days for the kiddies will soon be here.

The local fair committee will soon begin the work of advertising.

Upholstering; hair mattresses renovated. Margeson Bros. Tel. 570.

Daniel street has changed from mud to dust and there is plenty of it there.

How often has the temperature changed within the last forty-eight hours?

Wise baseball fans have already picked the winner in the Sunset League.

Have you offered your auto for service to the Civil war veterans on Decoration day?

Social dance by the U and I Club, Thursday evening, May 4, 1916, K. of P. hall. Gents, 25c; ladies, 15c.

Go-to-Sunday-School Day will be observed in the various churches throughout the country next Sunday.

The weatherman must be feeling queer to be allowing several fair days in succession. But they are welcome.

Fish of all kinds at Clark's Branch. Tel. 183.

No suspects for the several fires in the Globe building have been found as yet but the police are still working on the case.

Lobsters and fish of all kinds caught by our own boats, fresh every day. E. Jameson & Sons. Tel. 345.

May sale, Court Street Church, Thursday beginning 3 p. m. Aprons, cakes, candy, ice cream, lunch counter, entertainment. Admission 10 cents.

The price of gasoline does not seem to effect the pleasures of the local automobilists and the machines keep moving all the time.

May Festival at Universalist vestry, May 3 and 4. Wednesday, entertainment and sale, admission 10c; Thursday, supper and sale, admission 25c.

The small boys are counting their pennies for the big circus and the fact that it comes on July 5 will be hard for them to refrain from breaking into the bank account for the pleasures of the glorious Fourth.

The menu at the Universalist church on Thursday evening will be cold meats, scalloped potatoes, baked beans, rolls, pickles, fancy pies, cake. Admission 25 cents, including entertainment.

DIED AT CONCORD

Charles Leach of this city passed away today at the state hospital at Concord where he has been for treatment for two years or more. He was a former apprentice on the navy yard and a young man highly esteemed by his many acquaintances in Portsmouth who learn of his death with extreme sorrow. A mother, two sisters and one brother survive.

Read the Want Ads.

START STRIPPING THE RAILROAD

Boston Men Taking Down Trolley Wire Today.

A crew from Boston arrived here today and began the dissection of the Citizens' Material railway.

The first work was the taking down of the copper trolley wire. On Thursday a start will be made in disconnecting the rails. The material will be assembled at Greenland Depot on the Southern division of the Boston and Maine for shipment to Boston.

TAKING VALUATION.

Engineers Fixing the Appraisement on the York Beach Line.

A party of government engineers and others from the engineering department of the Boston and Maine began today on the work of taking the valuation of the York Harbor and Beach branch operated by the Boston and Maine under contract.

Read the Want Ads.

OLYMPIA THEATRE

High Class Features!

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

For Wed. and Thurs. Only!

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS

Robert Mantell

WITH

Genevieve Hamper

—IN—

'The Greeneyed Monster'

Five reels. A photoplay hingeing on the tortures of jealousy. Will be shown at 2.45, 7.00 and 9.15.

By request we will present the world's greatest comedian,

Charlie Chaplin

—IN—

"SHANGHAIED"

Which will be remembered as being one of his greatest comedies.

Paramount Presents Violet Heming in

"THE RUNNING FIGHT"

a strong dramatic subject in 5 reels wherein a fight for love and right wins over all.

Matinee 2.00; Evening, 7.00 and 9.20.

Coming Friday and Saturday—Triangle Fine Arts presents De Wolf Hooper in "Don Quixote," adapted from Cervantes masterpiece in 5 parts; it picturizes a classic in literature, and the result is a humorous spectacle that will delight all classes of theatregoers. Ford Sterling in "His Pride and Shame," Keystone Comedy in 2 reels. "Graft"—15th episode.

BIGGEST GAME OF SEASON

P. H. S. Baseball Team Will Meet Deering High in This City May 9.

Portsmouth High School baseball team is next week to play what will probably be its biggest game of the season, when on Tuesday afternoon, May 9, at 3 o'clock, they will meet Deering High School team on the playgrounds. This Maine aggregation has a mighty fast and strong team, having won every game thus far this year, even defeating the crack Portland High team. Negotiations have been under way for some time to secure a date with the Deering school, but no settlement on a satisfactory date could be reached until a few days ago it was decided to play on May 9.

As the expenses for this game will be the heaviest of any this season, the baseball fans and friends of P. H. S. are urged to be liberal in their support of the local team at this time. An unusually fine game is anticipated.

On Saturday afternoon, May 6, the Amesbury High School team will come to this city and play Portsmouth High. This, too, is expected to be a fine game.

STILL RUSHING TO THE DEPOT BAR

Passengers on B. & M. Miss the Local Products.

It is somewhat amusing to hear the expressions and the questions asked by traveling men on the Boston and Maine at the depot cafe, since the sale of liquor was dropped on May 1. Thirsty passengers still continue to rush to the bar while the trains stop, and throw down the price for the local products. When told that the Armstrong company is out of the booze business, they put on a puzzled look and then call upon the manager or whoever is behind the bar for the reasons why the place is on the dry list. The information that the bar is closed does not appear to satisfy some of them, and the most of their time while the train stops is taken up in passing an argument to the employes on the rise and fall of temperance.

They cannot understand why a man from Maine should be obliged to clear the dust from his throat with export ginger ale, milk and other mixtures from pop-beer shops. It goes hard with the traveler from the state across the river who has for twenty-five years or more rushed from the Boston and Maine trains to the Armstrong dispensary for his elixir. However, the soda fountain will be opened there in a few days and the supply for water wagon passengers will be plenty.

GIRLS' CLUB NOTES.

Rockport Lodge, Rockport, Mass., the vacation house for Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts club members, will be open this year from July 1 to the middle of September. Here club members, for a nominal charge, may enjoy the finest kind of a vacation. The house accommodates about thirty girls. Two hostesses who not only help furnish a good time but chaperon the girls, are there each week. Application for board is made through the registrar, Miss Bessie Cook, Room 31, 169 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass. Several girls from this club have in the past enjoyed its privileges, and it is hoped that more will go down on Cape Ann this summer. The house itself is an attractive one, which has been altered to meet its present needs. There are 16 bed rooms. In the ample orchard adjoining the house is an open, breezy summer house which commands an extensive view of the ocean. In planning your vacation do not forget Rockport Lodge.

Council meeting was held on Tuesday evening at 6.30. Plans were made for the business meeting on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Prior to the business meeting all who are interested may bowl at the Elks' alleys. Following the meeting a social hour will be enjoyed.

In the near future the Club will conduct a food sale. The proceeds will go toward general expenses.

WILL GIVE FAREWELL SMOKER.

The regular meeting of the Portsmouth Yacht Club will be held Thursday evening, May 4, at 8 o'clock. Refreshments served.

On Friday evening, May 5, a farewell smoker will be given to Naval Constructor Hamner. A good time is assured.

CHAMPION JACK O' LANTERN.

Portsmouth has the champion jack o' lantern in the state, the new light on Pumpkin Island in the harbor being of 79 candle power, 22 feet above the water and flashing every three seconds.—Concord Monitor.

THE HERALD HEARS

That it will take 50 cars to ship the steel purchased from the Colonial Paper Company at Freeman's Point.

That thirsty passengers on the Boston and Maine appear to be more numerous at the Armstrong cafe bar than ever since the sale of liquor stopped on May 1.

That over 1500 people witnessed the performance of William Hodge in "Fixing Sister," at Dover on Monday night.

That a local baseball team known as the Young Shamrocks recently started for Manchester to meet a team from that city on the diamond.

That they have reason not to forget the trip for many days.

That they packed in an auto truck at 8.15 a. m. and when the ball game should have been on they were high and dry at Exeter.

That they were bound to complete the trip and reached Manchester at Dark.

That the second chapter of the voyage was worst than the first.

That the juvenile ball tossers took in the sights of the Queen City and at 11 p. m. were ready for the homeward trip.

That after several hours out the navigator discovered that they were on the road to Boston.

That he finally got his bearings and headed for southeastern New Hampshire.

That the compass went wrong again and the rig ploughed through a barbed wire fence into a ditch.

That the eventful trip ended with their arrival in Portsmouth on the following day just in time for the noon-day eats.

That it was April showers and April snow that brought May flowers this year.

That the weather man is delaying the straw hat.

That it seems hard to find the real owners of canines when the annual tax is due on Towser.

That this is the time to cut out the ifs, ands and buts, and stand pat for the U. S. A., first, last and always.

PROCEEDS WILL GO TOWARD ARMY AND NAVY HOME

The management of the weekly dances in Freeman's hall will shortly announce the exact date of the benefit dance to be conducted sometime during the present month. The proceeds of the dance will be given in aid of the new Army and Navy Home.

HIS NEXT CATCH CLAMS AND LOBSTERS

Dover fishermen are catching codfish in the Piscataqua River, but they have not equalled as yet the record of the Concord man who landed a big cod all salted from Lake Penacook.—Concord Monitor.

ROCKINGHAM A. C.

The Rockingham A. C. has a 4-round, two 6-round and a 10-round go for the fans Friday evening. All the bouts look good. The Kart Hertz-Al Nelson wind-up will prove popular with the fans. Boys from five of the ships at the yard will furnish the preliminaries.

RUMMAGE SALE.

The Missionary Society of the Baptist church will hold a rummage sale at Paul's Store, 85 Market street, Saturday, May 6. Opens at 10 o'clock. Articles may be left any time during Friday. he m3, 1t

MARRIED

In this city, May 2d, by Rev. Alfred Gooding, Leon Gilchrest and Grace M. Main, both of York, Me.

WILL CONFER DECORATION

Canton Senter to Hold a Public Meeting, Tuesday Evening, May 9.

Canton Senter of this city will confer the decoration of chivalry upon candidates at a public meeting to be held at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' hall on Tuesday evening, May 9.

The degree work will be executed by Brigadier General F. B. Holmes and staff of Concord. Following the work dancing was enjoyed. Everyone interested is cordially invited to be present at the conferring of the degree, as it will be an open meeting and promises to be a big event in local lodge circles.

Those in charge of the arrangements are Captain J. H. Yeaton, C. S. Chick, A. C. Plummer and C. W. Odlorne, who are working hard to make the affair a big success.

NOTICE--F. O. E.

All members of Mercedes Aerie, No. 652, F. O. E., are requested to attend the regular meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Important business will be transacted.

GEORGE SNOW, President.
RAPHAEL PAOLA, Secretary.

WATCHING THE CASE.

The acts of nature in the birth of children at a Newburyport hospital is puzzling the medical men of that city and many physicians of prominence in Massachusetts are watching the case with much interest.

WANTED—Experienced girl for sewing. Apply M. Schwartz, Phila. Ladies' Tailor, 179 Congress street, opposite library. he m3, 3t

FOR SALE

Nine-room house in the best residential part of the city. Has steam heat, bath, gas, fireplaces, piazza, on large lot of high ground. Only 10 minutes' walk from Congress street, on the line of electrics. This is a chance seldom offered to buy a home.

BUTLER & MARSHALL,
5 Market Street

FOR SALE

New House on Park Street, nearly completed; 6 rooms and bath, electric lights, furnace heat, set tubs. Will finish to suit purchaser. Lot is high and dry. The location is the best.

If you are looking for a home see me about this place at once.

FRED GARDNER

Globe Building

COLONIAL THEATRE

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT—THURS., FRI. & SAT.

A Miniature Musical Comedy,

"THE LEAP YEAR PROPOSERS"

Big Special Production, Nine People, Pretty Girls, Clever Comedians, Beautiful Costumes, Catchy Music. The Girl Act With Snap and Ginger.

Robert Nome — Whistler and Instrumentalist.

Ed. Estus — Equilibristic Novelty.

SPECIAL TODAY — 8th Episode of "Strange Case of Mary Page," and Others.

All New Picture Plays Tomorrow — Giggest of Features. Three Shows Daily!

THE BILTMORE STOUT.

To meet the special requirements of stout men and stoutish young men, we offer the season's leading styles scientifically designed not only to fit correctly, but to minimize the appearance of corpulence and lend a more graceful appearance to the figure. $18.50, $20, $22.50.

Henry Peyser & Son

"Selling the Togs of the Period."

The Sign of Art is Often the Frame

The picture acquires much of its beauty and worth from the framing. We know how to do the work in the best way. Twenty-five years' experience has taught us many things.

Our picture framing is our pride. There is no reason why anyone should have a badly framed picture while we are in the business.

H. P. MONTGOMERY

21 Pleasant St., Opp. P. O.

JAP-A-LAC

in all the colors and in convenient packages. Just the right article for Spring Cleaning. It makes an old table or chair look so nice you would hardly recognize it.

Pryor-Davis Co.

At the Old Hardware Store—36 Market St.

Telephone 509. Portsmouth, N. H.

Our Coal Makes Others Happy!!

WHY NOT YOU?

Now is the time to let US fill your coal bin and make you happy as a lark.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.,

Call Phones 38 or 39. Chas. W. Gray, Supt.

USE THE WANT ADV'S QUICK RESULTS

We Sell BILLINGS & CHAPIN'S U. S. MARINE HOUSE PAINTS

F. A. GRAY & COMPANY, HOUSE PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

FOREIGN - WALL PAPERS - DOMESTIC

VARNISHES, MURESCO, FLOOR PAINTS, WOOD STAINS, ENAMELS, SHELLAC, PAINT REMOVERS

WINDOW GLASS — ROOM MOULDINGS — PLATE RAILS

DODGE CARS SERVE PUBLIC WORKS AT LEAST EXPENSE

Records Kept Show Dodge Brothers Machines Do Miles at Two Cents Flat.

(From the Detroit Free Press, Sunday, March 26, 1916)

The report of the department of public works on the individual maintenance cost of 37 automobiles operated by the department shows the Dodge Brothers motor car operated by Mr. John Dunn was the most economically driven car in the department. The statistics include every expense incurred by the cars from July 1, 1915, gasoline, oil, repair, cost, tire expense, etc., and show that Mr. Dunn's car was operated at the low cost of exactly two cents a mile.

The five Dodge Brothers cars used in the department also are given several records which place them at the top of the low maintenance records. Not one of the 37 used in the department was run for the six months at a lower cost per mile than any of the Five Dodge Brothers cars. They also showed the highest mileage, and lowest expense on tires and the greatest mileage per gallon of gasoline of any touring car in the department.

Three of the Dodge cars were operated for the six months without any expense on tires. On the other two cars of this make the only tire expense was for the replacement of spare tires which were stolen from the machine.

The report shows many interesting comparisons of the maintenance cost of automobiles which range in cost from two cents a mile for the Dodge Brothers car to 27 cents a mile for one of the heavy duty trucks.

"Such figures are interesting to motor car owners and to prospective buyers of motor cars," said the Manchester Auto Garage Co., Portsmouth Branch, distributors for Dodge Brothers cars.

"In these days of the high cost of gasoline every one is looking for a car that can be operated economically but it is seldom you can find any owner who can tell you the exact cost per mile for the operation of his car. Such Dodge Brothers owners who have recorded the expenses for their cars have found them exceedingly low and that they were getting unusually high mileage on a gallon of gasoline."

COMMENT ON POLITICS

The situation with respect to the presidential primary nomination does not change except in the direction of narrowing the choice down more and more closely to Hughes and Roosevelt. The possibility of a third man grows increasingly less. The position of the Republicans who have been for Root can be stated in the words in which the New York Tribune, the leading Republican daily paper in the United States, came out for Roosevelt:

"The Tribune regards Senator Root, the favorite, so long as he had a chance for nomination, and now practically eliminated*** The party thinks that Mr. Root would not be so likely to win as either Colonel Roosevelt or Justice Hughes, and it wants him as Secretary of State in the next Republican administration, since it cannot have him as President.

We are for Colonel Roosevelt because we believe the country needs him. No one else will quicken the pulse of the nation as he will quicken it. No one else will stir the conscience of the people as he will stir it. No one else will inspire patriotism as he will inspire it.

No one else personifies the issue which the Republican party in just make as he personifies. No one else presents so effective an antithesis to Wilson as he. If we are Americans, real Americans, the colonel is our man****

We are for Colonel Roosevelt in spite of the fact that we were against him four years ago. No one fought him harder than we. No one will fight harder for him. It has not been easy to put aside our pride, our sense of resentment at what occurred in 1912, and the hundred other things that tend to keep alive divisions. But we have put them aside and are putting them aside because we feel that they have no place in a crisis like this. We come out for Colonel Roosevelt as a Republican newspaper, intending to remain Republican and we feel that in doing so we are doing the best thing not only for the nation, but for the Republican party.

We are doing more this year than choosin gn new president. We are choosing a new president. We are go in the era now opening, just as our father's chose the nation's path in the days of 1860."

They Pray for Hughes

The strength that Hughes will has is based on three elements. First, the persons who do not quite believe in preparedness or a strong international policy to the extent that Roosevelt advocates, but still are anxious to defeat Wilson. To these persons Mr. Hughes is an acceptable candidate. Second, the implacable ones among the standpatters, who cannot forgive Roosevelt either for his radicalism in past years or for plitting the party in 1912. Their position may be stated as "anything, even defeat, rather than Roosevelt." Third, a smaller group among the standpatters who admit that Roosevelt is more closely identified with the issues which are going to be discussed in the campaign, but think that Hughes can get more votes. This belief of theirs is based on the assumption that the political enemies which Roosevelt has made in the past and those Republicans whom he has alenated will continue to be against him the coming summer. The one great handicap to the Hughes candidacy, of course, is his inability to make his views on the issues known without leaving the supreme court—and his unwillingness to leave the court in order to give expression to whatever views he has about preparedness and a stronger foreign policy.

Wilson and Napoleon

President Wilson's excuse for his policy in Mexico and the excuse made by his friends is an exalted idealism. Republican orators during the coming campaign will be made to show that this idealism was pretty much confused and was based on lack of good information. But assuming that President Wilson's methods in Mexico have been of the very loftiest, it will be interesting to read the following words. They occur in "France Herself Again," by Ernest Dimnet. The words refer to Napoleon II and his foreign policy regarding Italy and Germany:

"This kind and good man who loved his country and for several years could entertain the delusion that he had brought it to a degree of splendor and prosperity unknown even under his uncle, was the predecessor of the shortest-sighted Republican statesmen in his devotion to ideas and complete disregard of their political consequences. It may be to his credit that he gave the world a great example of idealism, but monarchs are not expected to be idealists; on the contrary their subjects look upon them as representative of their interests and pray that they may never lose sight of realities."

The Philippine Scuttle

Within a short time, and almost unnoticed by the public, the position of the United States in the Philippine Islands will have been reversed and the Filipinos will be set on their way to independence. In calmer times this would be a major political question. Ten or fifteen years ago it would have been the principal issue in a presidential election. In the midst of more stirring events it passes almost unnoticed. The Democrats in congress are determined on it and there is not among the Republicans enough interest in the subject to make a virile opposition. The details of the bill are told in a speech in opposition to it made by Congressman Clifton Nesmith McArthur of Oregon. The speech of course, is frankly partisan:

"Mr. Chairman, unless all signs fail this congress within a short time will commit the people of the United States to an unwise, unstatesmanlike, and unpatriotic act. I refer to the pending bill providing for independence for the Philippine Islands. This bill has passed the senate and is now on the house calendar and it is currently reported that the arrangements are being made to force it through the house at an early date. The Clarke amendment to the original Hitchcock bill provides for withdrawal of American sovereignty from the islands four years after the President's approval of the pending measure, although the President may at that time prolong our sovereignty by proclamation until the end of the congress then in existence*****

A party of political partisans headed by William Jennings Bryan, who sees no good in any policy advocated by the Republican party, have from the outset obstructed our great work in the Philippines by branding it as imperialism. They have made common cause with the Mestizo politicians, who clamor for the opportunity to exploit the people in the name of independence. The present administration has already practically turned over the government of the islands to the Mestizos, and by so doing has driven out many trained and experienced Americans, who had made splendid records in their several positions****

Philippine independence means revolution—such as we now witness in Mexico—and revolution would mean intervention by the United States or some other power. Our obligation to the Filipinos and other natives be the islands and to our own people who have gone there to reside would not permit us to stand by and witness bloodshed, rapine, murder and destruction of homes and property. A revolution would necessitate intervention, if not by us, then by Japan or some other world power****

During the years of American occupancy of the Philippines our government has invited settlement and investment on the part of our people. Many Americans have gone to Manila and elsewhere on the islands and established homes. Others have invested their earnings and their capital. On top of this, $17,250,000 worth of Philippine bonds have been sold in the United States above par and have been widely distributed among savings banks and other depositories of the people's money. When the pending bill shall have become a law these investments will not be worth ten cents on the dollar and Americans who are now residing in the islands will either leave or submit to the blackmail and tyranny of the Mestizos. No American capital would have been invested in the islands had there been any notion of the passage of such legislation as that before us****

If the liberty of an oppressed people were at stake, if some great principle of government or some right of humanity were in the balance there might be some justification for confiscatory legislation, for human rights should prevail over property rights, but when no great crisis is at hand, when none but the politicians of the islands are trying for independence why pass a law that will mean financial ruin to large numbers of American citizens? There is no adequate provision in the Clarke amendment for ascertaining the damage that the pending bill will ascertain upon American enterprise and industry. The vague suggestion that the President may negotiate with the Philipine government on the subject is illusory and meaningless****

The treaty of Paris was between the United States and Spain, but it also indirectly obligated us to all the powers of the world with which we have treaty relations. We agreed among other things, to protect the property rights of the people of the islands, regardless of their nationality. We agreed that they should be secured in the free use of their religion. Does any thoughtful person imagine that the rights of foreigners will be protected under the rule of the Mestizos?"—From Collier's.

SAYS CONGRESS PLAYS WITH AVIATOR'S LIVES

THE U. S. AVIATORS' LIVES

(By Kent Allerton Hunter.)

Columbus, N. M., May 1—To the laymen it seems pitiable, tragic, perhaps criminal, that America, the birth place of the aeroplane and the working ground of Wright, Curtiss and Sturtevant, should be possessed of such a pony arm as that now designated "Aviation section, Signal Corps, U. S. A."

Eight years of training, eight years of preparation, eight years of high sounding talk from "higher-ups" in the military circle on the work of the section have produced the laughing stock of every nation of the world—the thing we call the "aviation section, Signal Corps, U. S. A."

In that time twenty-three army lieutenants have bee ngraduated as junior military aviators, seventeen others, who applied for the aviation detail, have been killed—almost 50 per cent.

In that time there have been built and tested planes of varying power and stability. Eight of them were on hand when the punitive expedition started into Mexico after Pancho Villa. Six of them are still "in service," but only four are considered safe enough to leave the ground.

The American army aeroplane as now in service is a Curtiss biplane, rated at 90 horsepower. It is heavy, and, in the rare atmosphere of northern and central Mexico, unmanageable two-thirds of the time. The engines, say lieutenants and captains of the aviation section, do not generate their full rated horsepower. Seventy-eight is the maximum power developed, leaving a margin of only four horsepower to climb. Two of the machines have since been overhauled and the old engines replaced with new ones that are rated at 100 horsepower, and which develop their full rated power.

In these planes the aviators have been able to fly at 11,000 feet altitude and have made one flight of over 310 miles, a new army record.

Under an act of Congress of July 18, 1914, the limit of the aviation corps is placed at 60 officers and 260 men. Today there are 23 qualified fliers, twomen in executive capacities who have never been above the ground in a plane, and 69 men enlisted.

Perhaps the best way to show how criminal has been the neglect of the American aviation arm is to compare it with the forces that battle in the air for the armies of Europe. There the planes are rated at a minimum of 160 horsepower. The minimum speed is ninety miles an hour and the maximum if over 160 miles an hour. Each flyer has four or five planes at his disposal, each plane suited for some peculiar climatic or atmospheric condition.

There the planes used for scouting purposes are of extreme power and speed, capable of flying at 13,000 feet without effort. There the flyers have heavier, larger, more powerful planes, armored for protection against rifle fire. Some of them even mount light machine or rapid fire guns. Bombs and devices for dropping them are part of the regular equipment. Pilot, observer, aeronautic instruments and a supply of fuel for fourteen hours are carried as matters of course.

In the United States there is not one armored aeroplane. There is not one plane that can carry a machine or rapid fire gun. There is not one plane equipped with a bomb dropping device. There is not one bomb for the planes to drop, and there are not more than two machines that could carry bombs and devices to drop them if such equipment were available. Even these two machines would have to go without observers, if equipped for bomb work in order to get off the ground. The pilot would have to handle his machine with one hand to operate the bombs.

Equipment of the American plane, for flying in Mexico, has been cut to the bone. Gasoline supply is limited to six hours. Observers are carried on only two machines and then when it is a matter of necessity.

It speaks worlds for the United States army flyers that they have been able to do as well as they have. What is known to flyers technically as "rough air" is common over the peaks and canyons of the Mexican mountains, "pockets," where a partial vacuum drops plane and flyer hundreds of feet without warning, seem to honeycomb every plateau. Gasoline of the grade demanded for the epicurean aerial motors is scarce and water is a luxury. Over much of the country, that prohibits its use for anything but engine and human consumption.

Facing these conditions, the aviators have taken their lives in their hands on every flight. Captains Benjamin D. Foulois and Townsend F. Dodd, on three different occasions have faced death by being forced to land in hostile country. Once, forced to the ground just outside the city of Chihuahua, native peons all, but stoned the into death before the arrival of a troop of United States cavalry and a company of Carranza soldiers from the Garrison cleared a path of safety for them.

Lieutenant Robert H. Willis on the first flight south from Columbus had to alight, because of the short supply of gasoline, in a desert, 35 miles away from an American camp. He made his way to safety, but his plane, discovered by Peons, was reduced to splinters and had to be burned.

Lieutenant Thomas S. Bowen, in an insufficiently powered plane, slid out of a spiral at Casas Grandes and was so seriously injured that he is still on hospital leave.

Lieutenant Edgar S. Correll, lost in the desert at the same time Willis had his mishap, escaped only after two days of wandering in the sands and burning sun that make as thrilling a chapter as any story in a nickel thriller.

Correll, with Lieutenant Herbert A. Dargue, has since made a number of flights in one of the higher power planes and has no difficulty at all.

The men who do the actual flying have repeatedly violated the iron clad rule which prohibits army officers talking for publication of conditions under which they do their work of protecting the nation. Several of them have been threatened with court martial for their talking. But one or two have deliberately tried to force the matter to an issue.

"If they courtmartial me, or bring me to trial, I will have a chance to bring out all the rotten manipulation of our section," said one young lieutenant. "It may cost me my commission but if shows things up and forces some sort of betterment of conditions for the other boys I will go into civil life, practically in disgrace, full of the belief that I have performed a fuller and bigger duty than I would have done by staying in the service, keeping my mouth shut, and letting conditions continue as they have in the past.

That's the situation today.

Some efforts, brought on by public criticism, have apparently been made by the power that move the money in Washington. Eight new planes, we are told out here on the border, have been ordered and will be put into immediate service as scouts. But the planes have not arrived and the flyers are still working daily in the old planes—the machines that are called by the flyers, with all seriousness—"suicide traps."

EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL WORK

(Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education.)

Recent progress in training for a new profession, that of social work, is described by Miss Edith Abbott of Hull House, Chicago, in a publication just issued by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior.

According to Miss Abbott there are now five professional training schools for social workers, the first professional school of philanthropy having been established at New York in 1905. The example of New York in founding the first school for social workers was quickly followed by Chicago and Boston. In Chicago the settlements took the lead in this work, as the Charity Organization Society had done in New York City. In 1903, Dr. Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons, and Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of Hull House, in cooperation with the extension department of the University of Chicago, organized lecture courses in practical work, which became in the following year the Chicago Institute of Social Science, and in 1907 the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. In 1904 the Boston School for Social Workers was organized under the joint auspices of Harvard University and Simmons College. In St. Louis a School of Social Economy, which originated as a series of round-table meetings for local social workers, was organized in 1905; it was affiliated at one time with the University of Missouri and later with Washington University. Similarly, in Philadelphia, courses of lectures on the practical aspects of social work became in 1910 a fully organized training school, which is now called the Pennsylvania School for Social Service.

Two events have had much to do with the successful growth of these schools, according to Miss Abbott. The first is the series of grants of money made by the Russell Sage Foundation, which was organized and endowed for "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States." In the autumn of 1907 the trustees of the Sage Foundation made what might be called substantial "grants in aid" to the four professional schools of philanthropy then organized—those in New York, Chicago, Boston, and St. Louis. The grants to the schools were in the first instance specifically given for organizing departments of social investigations, no doubt in the belief that the work of investigating and studying adverse social conditions might be in some measure delegated by the foundation to the schools of philanthropy. The Russell Sage Foundation "grants" meant for all the schools the appointment of additional members of the faculty, and through the facilities for granting studentships fellowships, or scholarships to promising university trained men and women, an improvement in the quality of the student body.

Another fact of importance in the recent growth of the schools was the generous endowment of the New York School of Philanthropy during the year 1909-10 by the will of the late John S. Kennedy, of New York, by which the school was assured of an income from a sum which will ultimately amount to more than a million dollars. The endowment of one of the professional schools giving it an assured position of permanency and growth, has been of assistance to all the other schools in sustaining the growing public confidence in the importance of their work and the necessity for providing them with the equipment needed to do that work well. Whatever has made it possible for any one of the schools to improve the character of its work has reacted favorably upon all the schools by setting a new and higher standard to which the level of work in each school must be raised.

The report lays emphasis upon the development of "field work" in connection with the professional training of social workers. Miss Abbott declares:

"The most characteristic feature of the school curriculum, the feature that has most sharply differentiated the work of the school of philanthropy from that of the department of sociology in the university, has been the organization of field work, and upon this a growing emphasis has been laid. Field-work in this sense has come to mean a system of social apprenticeship. From the first, the professional schools have realized that social work could not be undertaken without actual practice work in the office of a good social agency; that students could learn how to do only by doing under expert supervision."

TEARFUL NOTES.

Washington, April 10.—The Texas onion crop will be 187,220 bushels short of the 1915 crop, though there has been an increase of 12 per cent. in acreage, according to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture just made public here. The Department predicts that the state will produce 1,935,972 bushels this year, about 65 per cent of normal.

The total acreage of the state in 1915 was 8,943 and this year is 10,057.

Everything is still going up. Wilson, the war, women, and wine, are said to be some of the causes.

Why not give your boy and girl an opportunity to make their home study easy and effective? Give them the same chances to win promotion and success as the lad having the advantage of

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

Dictionary in his home. This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions in history, geography, biography, spelling, pronunciation, sports, arts, and sciences.

400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 2700 Pages. Over 6000 Illustrations. Colored Plates. The only dictionary with the Divided Page. The type matter is equivalent to that of a 15-volume encyclopedia. More Scholarly, Accurate, Convenient, and Authoritative than any other English Dictionary.

REGULAR AND INDIA-PAPER EDITIONS.

WRITE for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. FREE, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MRS. GEROULD ON THE JAPANESE PROBLEM IN HAWAII

Hear now the confession of a reformed Japanophobe. Before our Hawaiian experience I had been quite convinced that the Japanese were the Prussians of Asia. Every one knows how easy that impression is to get. I do not pretend to have arrived at it by profound study. It shocked me not a little, at first, to find islanders taking the Yellow Peril so lightly—not to say scoffingly. They seemed to me like those folk who have always nestled comfortably under Vesuvius. In another generation the voters of Hawaii will be overwhelmingly Japanese; for Japanese children, Hawaiian born, are, of course, American citizens. It is interesting, too, to note that the Japanese do not, like Chinese, Portuguese, and whites, intermarry with other races. They are in the melting-pot but they do not, in that sense, melt. Japanese children must go to the government schools and learn English; but they must also go to Japanese schools before and after school hours, on Saturdays and Sundays, and be instructed in their ancestral language literature and history. How they can work so hard, poor babies, and still look so gay and ephemeral, is a puzzle. Perhaps the secret of it is the kimono—as, indeed, I suspect (though it is a frivolous confession) the kimono was, at the root of my own conversion. A Jap father in a clean kimono, tending the baby, is the most disarming sight in the world. And they are always doing it, whether in front of their Honolulu shops or in their plantation villages. Undoubtedly they work, and work hard but they are always playing with the babies, first, last, and in between. While we saw them daily in this attitude, I forgot the "Japan Language Schools" (often placed, for convenience next the government-school building) and the Shinto temples tucked away everywhere in the foliage. It is impossible to be afraid of any one who wears a kimono, and that fact may be either our salvation or our undoing in our relations with the Orient. I do not pretend to say.

But my conversion was not so frivolous a matter, after all.—From "Honolulu: The Melting-Pot," by Katherine F. Gerould, in the May Scribner.

WHAT AUNT JANE SAYS

"I've got a new dish to be made with left-over cold fish," announced Aunt Jane. "Codfish is best they say, but haddock or any similar fish will do. Shred the fish, and free it from skin and bones. Boil it one minute.

"Then add two cups of milk, a small lump of butter, and a tablespoon ful of flour. Let this boil another minute, and then add half a can of green peas. Let come to a boil and serve."

The Only Car With This Patented Motor This 80% More Efficiency

Patented by Hudson December 28, 1915 Patent No. 1,165,661

$1375 at Detroit

Hudson Super-Six

Engine Wear Almost Abolished

HUDSON is the only car with the Super-Six motor in it.

This motor is a Hudson invention. It is controlled by Hudson patents.

76 HORSEPOWER

In the Super-Six, a small, light, simple motor is made to yield 76 h. p.

The cylinders are 3½x5, as in most Light Sixes. The motor follows standard practice in all respects save one.

But one new principle, covered by our patent, eliminates vibration. It makes the Super-Six the smoothest-running motor in the world.

Friction in the motor is reduced to almost nothing.

So this motor delivers 76 horsepower, where other like-size motors deliver 42. That's an increase of 80 per cent.

WONDROUS FEATS

This vast reserve power in a light car results in marvelous performance. No other stock car in the world has matched it.

The fastest time ever made by stock touring cars has been made by the Super-Six.

No car has ever matched it in quick acceleration.

It has climbed hills on high gear which no other car ever climbed on over second speed.

No other like-size motor of any type approaches the Super-Six in power.

DOUBLE ENDURANCE

This smoothness eliminates wear. This has been proved by the hardest tests a stock car ever stood.

In all probability, this invention doubles the life of the motor.

Then a motor with this power is never taxed. It is rarely run at more than half load. These facts mean vast economy.

LET IT PROVE

This 80% of extra efficiency seems unbelievable. But the Super-Six is here. In a half-hour test you can find it out.

See its marvelous performance. Watch its flexibility, its quick response. Mark its bird-like motion.

Its feats will amaze you. After that, you will choose the Super-Six. You will wait for it if necessary. No other type of motor will content you in a fine car.

All Other Cars Outrivaled

At Sheepshead Bay, under A. A. A. supervision, a 7-passenger Super-Six stock car excelled all former stock cars in these tests.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour, with driver and passenger.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 18.2 sec.

During these tests the car was driven 1350 miles at top capacity, at speed exceeding 70 miles per hour, without discoverable wear on any part.

7-Passenger Phaeton, $1,375 at Detroit.

Five Other Body Styles

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

MANCHESTER AUTO GARAGE COMPANY

Portsmouth Branch—Church St., rear P.O. Tel. 9

FRENCH BEGIN OFFENSIVE AGAINST TEUTON FORCES

Capture First Line Trenches and Take Many Prisoners in Stiff Fighting at Verdun.--Paris Enthusiastic Over Successes of Troops.

Paris, May 2.—French troops have taken the offensive at Verdun. A strong attack was made last night on German positions southeast of Fort Douaumont. The French captured a first line German trench, 5000 metres long, the war office announced this afternoon, and took 100 men prisoners.

West of the river Meuse activity of the artillery continued through the night from the Avocourt region to Dead Man hill.

The war office also announced that in their attacks on April 29 and 30 on the north slope of Dead Man hill the French gained German trenches over a front of about 1000 metres and a depth of 300 to 600 metres.

Paris Aroused to Enthusiasm

News from the Verdun front since the beginning of the Crown Prince's offensive has aroused such enthusiasm in Paris as the publication of today's communique. The official statement was taken to mean not only that the German drive has been definitely checked, despite repeated German assaults on Sunday, but that the offensive has now passed to the French armies, which are pushing back the German lines.

Fierce French Attacks Repulsed, Germans Claim.

Berlin, May 2.—Fierce French attacks south of Fort Douaumont and in the Caillette forest were completely repulsed by the Germans in a several hours' hand-to-hand struggle, the war office announced this afternoon. The Germans maintained all their positions.

"North of Loos, during last night, a German patrol entered by surprise a British trench and slaughtered many occupants," said the official statement. "Those who escaped death were captured.

"On the Verdun front the artillery duels increased in intensity. On the west bank of the Meuse only hand grenade combats occurred between advanced posts northeast of Avocourt.

"On the east bank, south of Douaumont and in Caillette forest, a French attack was repulsed by our troops in a several hours' hand-to-hand struggle. The German positions were completely maintained.

"A French aeroplane was brought down in an air fight above the fortress of Chaume, west of Verdun, Sunday, and another French aeroplane above the forest of Thierville, southwest of Verdun. First Lieutenant Boelike shot down his 15th enemy aeroplane above Pepper Heights, north of Verdun, yesterday. First Lieutenant von Althaus shot down his fifth enemy plane north of the fortress of St. Mihiel yesterday.

"On the Russian and Balkan fronts there is nothing to report."

Another Russian Contingent

Marseilles, May 2.—A further contingent of Russian troops arrived at this Mediterranean port today.

Blows Up British Trench

London, May 2.—The War Office has issued the following communication:

"Last night the enemy, after a bombardment, exploded a mine opposite Carency which damaged our front trenches. No infantry attack followed. A small hostile bombing attack south of Loos was repulsed, the enemy leaving three men dead on the ground.

"Today, near Roclincourt we exploded a small mine against hostile miners working in close proximity to one of our galleries. There has been artillery activity by both sides about Ypres, where we seriously damaged hostile works, and also about the Ypres-Comines canal and northward of Ypres.

"Yesterday there were seven combats in the air, in the course of which one hostile machine was driven down inside the German lines and a second, while being pursued got out of control and fell on a roof in Bapaume."

Drive Turks Toward Bagdad

Petrograd, May 2.—The official war report on operations in the Caucasus issued says:

"In the direction of Diarbekir our Cossacks energetically repulsed the Turks toward the west. In the direction of Bagdad we repulsed toward the west an important enemy detachment, capturing a portion of its artillery and numerous caissons."

Russians Beat Back Foe

Petrograd, via London, May 2.—The following official communication was issued:

"In the region of Poutkarn, southeast of Riga, we successfully cannonaded an enemy battery. German artillery bombarded the region, station and bridgehead at Ikskill.

"In one section of the Dvinsk positions our artillery caused an outbreak of fire in the enemy's trenches. South west of the Lake Narocis the Germans attempted to debouch from their trenches. They were met by our fire and compelled to give up their attempt and return to their positions.

"Southeast of the Olyka station on the Revno-Kovel railway, the enemy in three successive attacks tried to surround the village of Khromiankovo, but every time was repulsed by our artillery and machine gun fire."

Italians Storm a Peak

Rome, via London, May 2.—The official communication issued says

"On the Garda-Brenta front there has been a more intense artillery activity in the mountainous zone north of Coppio. Our artillery, replying to the incendiary shell fire of the enemy south of Mori, destroyed the village of Parmone and blew up an enemy ammunition depot in the Grezin valley.

"On the upper Avisio our infantry detachments, overcoming the difficulties of ground and the determined resistance of the enemy, carried a strong position 3500 yards above sea level. We captured fifty-two prisoners, two machine guns and a quantity of arms and munitions.

"On the Ironzo front there has been an intermittent artillery bombardment. On the northern slopes of Monte San Michele Saturday night the enemy assayed an attack but was promptly repulsed."

Clash on Greek Frontier

Paris, May 2.—The official war report issued says:

"Army of the east: Along the Greek frontier nothing has been reported from April 15 to 30 except skirmishes, which were without importance, but were of more frequent occurrence by reason of the proximity of the allied troops and the German-Bulgarian forces, which are less than half a mile from each other in certain places."

PEOPLES' OPINION

General Committee Meeting to Plan Muster.

Editor:—

There is a noticeable absence of communications during the past month from the several sources of wisdom who have offered advise to the Veterans Firemen as to how they should conduct the affairs of their organization. Right here let me remark that our association is always willing to accept advice from non-members but when it comes to telling us what we must do in order to succeed why that is a horse of a different color.

The matter of working for the annual New England muster for Portsmouth has been considered to considerable extent by our members and we are naturally closer in touch with this affair than the outside public. Of the scores of suggestions offered none have been practical. The boys are always ready to do their part in whatever is beneficial to Portsmouth. It is a fact however, that when something of actual benefit to the city is proposed, certain pencil pushers rush for the press and a multitude of suggestions are offered with as many varieties of ideas. To build a house we must first lay the foundation, and so in business affairs, the proper start must be made in order to succeed. I must admit that there is a strong desire to have the muster held in Portsmouth this year. However, in order to succeed it is essential that all the citizens become interested. How to make the start is open to expression. What strikes me best is for the boys to invite committees from the various fraternal and social organizations, the Merchants Exchange and the Board of Trade, to meet in common for the purpose of devising and outlining some feasible plan, that is to lay the foundation upon which lines we should proceed. Another suggestion is that the Vets could delegate different members to appear before the several organizations, to acquaint these different bodies with their experiences, relating in detail the necessary requirements from their view point. Occasionally someone finds time to remark—Boost Portsmouth. This is good dope and if we were all sincere beneficial results would follow. The muster would be a big boom for Portsmouth. The business people are extremely anxious fo it but will they come across with th great essential to make it a success But our boys will succeed eventually We have been in many a tight place before. When all seemed lost we emerged with flying colors to the great surprise of hundreds of our citizens who watched in wonder and amazement at the liberty we took with our lives. We have a hustling, ambitious and aggressive membership. Where there's a wil there's a way. When we decide tha we want the muster we will have it. We will have the cooperation of ou citizens interested in the business development of the city and with this cooperation we are bound to succeed

RED SHIRT

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

In Seven Months to May 1 Net Was $4,325,000, or Three Times a Year Ago—Profits of 23 Per Cent in Sight Including Nipe Bay Equity.

Boston, May 2.—The remarkable proportions of United Fruit earning power this year are amply attested by the fact that during the seven months to May 1 net profits from all sources were three times as great as during the same period of the 1915 year. In specific figures the contrast was $4,325,000 of net, against $1,460,000 during the seven months of 1915. Here is an increase of better than $2,800,000 or practically 200 per cent.

The period of substantial profits is, of course, ahead. This is demonstrated by the fact that during the last five months of the fiscal year to Sept. 30 net earnings were in round figures $6,000,000. If United Fruit does no better than last year during the balance of the current fiscal period it will have accumulated net earnings of approximately $10,000,000, a sum equal to practically 24 per cent on its $45,000,000 stock as it now stands since the refunding of the $12,000,000 note issue.

"Everything, however, points to continuance of the present run of wonderful earnings. The sugar situation alone would seem to promise an increase in net profits during the balance of the fiscal year. The company has sold six cargoes at 6 cents or better. The last two cargoes went at 5 1-2 cents and it is interesting to know, as measuring the remarkable earning capacity of sugar producers at this time that the net profits on these two cargoes were slightly in excess of $525,000.

"It must be borne in mind that the figures of net profit for the seven months of $4,325,000 take no account of the dividend which United Fruit has received from its Nipe Bay stock nor more important still, does it allow for the Fruit Co.'s big equity in the profits of this company. It is safe to estimate that for the entire fiscal year United Fruit will have an equity in Nipe profits equal to between 3 per cent and 4 per cent on its own shares. On this basis it would seem as if the minimum expectation on United Fruit shares this year would be between 23 per cent and 25 per cent. It makes no particular difference that this 3 per cent or 4 per cent will not be paid into the Fruit Co treasury. It belongs to the majority stockholder of this property and in an abstract calculation of profits is in the same category as the undivided profits of any subsidiary.—Boston News Bureau.

TRIS SPEAKER DAY AT FENWAY PARK THURSDAY, MAY 11.

Boston, May 2.—"Tris Speaker" day will be at Fenway Park, Thursday, May 11, President J. J. Lannin of the world champion Red Sox announced today. The Aleppo Temple of Shriners will be present to honor Speaker, who is a brother member. They will present him with a beautiful gift. Walter M. Morrison, potentate, and other high officers of the Shriners, will be present.

President Lannin also announced that he arranged for a band concert.

POLICE NEWS

Four drunks and two lodgers were listed on the police register at midnight.

The live merchants use The Herald regularly.

ENGINEERS TO SURVEY INDUSTRY

U. S. Naval Consulting Board Names Directors For Work.

FIVE FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

Robert Fletcher of Hanover, Henry Rensselaer Batcheller of Washington, Thomas W. Fry of Claremont, J. Brodie Smith of Manchester and Hugh Kelsea Moore of Berlin Chosen to Tabulate Industrial Preparedness.

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, today announced the names of the 250 state directors, formed into boards of five men each, who, under the committee's direction, are setting out to make a complete survey of American industry for the first time in the history of the United States government.

© by Underwood & Underwood.

HOWARD E. COFFIN,

Chairman Committee on Industrial Preparedness.

These state directors will be under the immediate guidance of W. S. Gifford, chief statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, who is acting as supervising director of the work. Under them will work the more than 30,000 highly educated members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Chemical society.

© by Underwood & Underwood.

W. S. GIFFORD,

Supervising Director Committee on Industrial Preparedness.

The state directors, who also become associate members of the naval consulting board, have just received appointment by the secretary of the navy. In making public their names Mr. Coffin said:

"The names and standing of these men speak for themselves. They have been selected by their own professional associates with the only standard that of efficiency and integrity. They work without pay; indeed, the services of many of them could not be bought. In my judgment they form a vast, flexible organization, the like of which has never been known in this or any other country of the world, and an organization, moreover, which from top to bottom is absolutely nonpolitical."

The directors from this state are as follows:

Henry Rensselaer Batcheller of Washington, from the American Institute of Mining Engineers, was born in Maryland in 1875 and educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is a consulting mining engineer.

Thomas W. Fry of Claremont, from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is secretary of the Sullivan Machinery company; was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1863 and educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Robert Fletcher of Hanover, from the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, has been a director and professor of civil engineering for more than forty years. Professor Fletcher was born in 1847 in New York city, educated at the College of the City of New York and at West Point, holding two degrees; is past president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, late fellow of the American

ROBERT FLETCHER.

Association For the Advancement of Science, president of the New Hampshire state board of health and president and engineer of the Hanover Waterworks company. Professor Fletcher as consulting civil engineer built the Hanover waterworks and those at Enfield, three span steel highway bridges over the Connecticut river at West Lebanon and bridges over the White river at Hartford, Vt.

J. Brodie Smith of Manchester, from the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, is vice president and general manager of the Manchester Traction, Light and Power company; general manager of the Manchester Street railway, trustee of the Manchester Savings bank and secretary and treasurer of the Association of Public Utilities of New Hampshire, and was born at Richville, N. Y., in 1861. He is a mem-

J. BRODIE SMITH.

ber of the National Electric Light association, the New Hampshire Platinum cement association, the Manchester chamber of commerce, is one of the organizers and council members of the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences and vice president for New Hampshire of the New England Street Railway club. Mr. Smith was in the drug business for six years and has been in the electric light and power field from 1886 to date.

Hugh Kelsea Moore of Berlin, from the American Chemical society, is chief chemist and chemical engineer of the Berlin Mills company and the Burgess Sulphite Fiber company and director of the Electron Chemical company; was born at Andover, Mass., in 1872, educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is a member of the Electro-chemical society and Berlin board of trade. He invented the Moore electrolytic cell, the Moore evaporators, the radiator process of soda recovery, the treatment of sulphite liquors and the Moore caustic recovery, among other inventions of note.

HUGH KELSEA MOORE.

A Cough May Lead to Tuberculosis

Distressing and dangerous complications may follow if you neglect it. Even when so serious a stage is reached, Eckman's Alterative may bring relief. For more than twenty years it has been widely used in such cases with beneficial results.

As with any medication employed in this trouble, the best results are obtained when the patient pays strict attention to diet and gets plenty of rest and fresh air.

Because of its easily assimilable content of calcium chloride, this preparation is effective where a tonic upbuilder is indicated. As a corrective of nightsweats it has proved most useful. It may be tried with absolute safety, since it contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs of any sort.

At your druggist's.

Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

Sold by Benjamin Green, Druggist, Portsmouth, N. H.

A TRIP TO THE BRITISH FRONT

British headquarters in France, May 2—The road from Poperinghe to Ypres is a broad highway, flanked by a double row of tall poplars, which have suffered greatly by many bombardments. It runs in a straight line between the two towns.

It is our last day at the front and our hosts of the British General Staff have promised us that we shall see some "straffing" of the German lines, as the Tommies call it. The order is given for the cars to proceed on their way singly that we may not offer too tempting a target to the German batteries, whose scouting aeroplanes are soaring overhead, dodging hither an thither among the British machines. The air is full of shrapnel, exploding thousands of feet above us.

Luck favors us and we arrive at the entrance to Ypres without any mishap. The cars are concealed from view as well as possible and we begin our walk through the city, once one of the glories of Flanders, now a heap of tottering ruins, deserted by all but a few English soldiers who walk about unconcernedly.

We know that the Germans, for what reason is unknown, are still throwing shells into Ypres every day and we hope that we may have a chance to watch some of them falling without actually being hurt.

Past the water tower we walk and along the main street. Nobody speaks a word, for the sight of these hundreds of ruined homes silences us. Here and there a piece of furniture is still standing on a floor the end of which hangs unsupported in space, but most of the houses are only heaps of brick and plaster.

At the end of the street we get our first glimpse of the cathedral with its remnant of a tower standing next to the dilapidated ruins of the Cloth Hall, of which only the entrance gate remains, and to the left of it on a corner of wall still standing a bit of one of the famous old frescoes.

Suddenly we notice directly above our heads a German aeroplane, glittering white in the brilliant sunlight, and almost at the same moment the guns begin booming quite close by and white clouds of shrapnel burst around the hostile machine.

"Hurry up, gentlemen, and get under cover," cries one of the staff officers and we are taken into a subterranean vaulted cellar, just as a violent explosion makes the walls tremble.

The officer explains that the aeroplane is in wireless communication with the German lines beyond the city and the presence of our rather large uniformed party, if detected by the aeroplane, might at any moment draw fire.

We remain underground for perhaps half an hour, then hurry back to our cars, and are whisked away at top speed towards a hill some distance away just as shells are beginning to fall on Ypres.

From the top of the hill we have a magnificent view of the two opposing trench lines some fifteen miles in length and we have barely made ourselves as invisible as possible when word comes that a British bombardment of the German lines has been ordered.

The English guns, so well concealed that at times we have passed within a few yards without discovering them, now raise their voices. In scores of places below us there are sharp flashes of fire, visible even in the strong sunlight, followed by the now familiar barking of the eighteen pounders. A few seconds later dull explosions are heard in the distance.

Through the glasses we see columns of yellowish dirt thrown into the air along the German lines, and men running hither and thither like ants. It is evident that the shelling is causing great havoc.

The German guns are replying rather feebly, evidently unable to locate the British gun positions, but they keep up a desultory bombardment of Ypres and a rather lively shelling of a village on our right, without causing any damage, as there are no troops or stores in the place.

In half an hour the show is over, but more than 3,000 shells have been thrown into the German trenches. We have had a chance to see what the when they speak of "a certain liveliness and some artillery activity along part of our line in Belgium."

EXCEEDS FIVE MILLION MEN

London, May 2.—Premier Asquith announced today that Great Britain's total military forces now exceed five million men.

NEW RECORD ESTABLISHED

Studebaker Climbs Steep Hill in San Francisco, Thus Setting Two New Records.

The most remarkable demonstration of Studebaker power since the nation-wide 102,000-mile Studebaker reliability runs last Fall, has just been made by a Studebaker Six, which set two new records up Duncan Street hill in San Francisco, regarded as the steepest paved street in the land and long the bugbear of automobiles.

For two blocks, Duncan street shows a 30 per cent grade, increasing 100 feet from the crest to a 50 per cent grade which means that it rises five feet out of every ten during the last stage. In addition to the steep ascent this street is noted for the difficulty it affords automobiles in getting traction. It is paved with cobblestones which are uneven, and there is loose sand and gravel between the stones.

Thousands of people were on hand the day the Studebaker Six established its climbing records. The occasion developed into a hill climbing carnival and attracted as much interest as an automobile race. Though motor cars have been known to make the ascent on occasions none had ever before been driven the full distance, either from a standing start or with as many as eight passengers in the car.

The Studebaker which made this demonstration was a stock six-cylinder touring model and was not prepared in any way for the task set for it. The climb is a severe test for the pulling power of any car, and recalls performances made in the nation-wide reliability runs when 100 Studebaker cars starting from as many cities averaged more than 1,000 miles each, equal to more than four times around the world in thirty-six and one-half hours.

ADDITIONS TO THE PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY, APRIL 1916

General Literature

Adams, C. F. Autobiography.
Bailey, John. Milton.
Baings, J. K. From Pillar to Post.
Bishop, Farnham. Story of the Submarine.
Butler, Samuel. Erewhon.
Cadman, S. P. Three Religious Leaders of Oxford.
Cellini, Benvenuto. Memoirs.
Chandler, J. E. The Colonial House.
Cody, Sherwin, ed. Selections from the World's Great Orations.
Cromie, W. J. Keeping Physically Fit.
Day, Olive. History of Commerce.
Earle, A. M. Costume of Colonial Times.
Earle, A. M. Curious Punishments of Bygone Days.
Farrar, Geraldine. Story of an American Singer.
Hahnemann, Samuel. Organon of the Rational Art of Healing. (Presented.)
Hyde, G. M. Newspaper Editing.
Jacoby, G. W. Child Training as an Exact Science.
Ladd, G. T. What Ought I To Do?
Marvin, D. E. Curiosities in Proverbs.
Masefield, John. Good Friday and Other Poems.
Miller, E. L. Practical English Composition, 3 v.
Ogg, F. O. Social Progress in Contemporary Europe.
Parker, W. T. Personal Experiences Among our North American Indians.
Puddefoot, W. C. Leaves from the Log of a Sky Pilot.
Richards, L. E., and Elliott, M. H. Julia Ward Howe. 2 v.
Roblé, Virginia. Historic Styles in Furniture.
Robinson, E. A. Man Against Sky.
Sylvester, H. M. Maine Pioneer Settlements. 5 v.
Trudeau, E. L. Autobiography.

Fiction.

Allen, J. L. Cathedral Singer.
Bates, S. C. Geranium Lady.
Beach, R. E. Crimson Gardenia, and Other Tales.
Bower, B. M. Phantom Herd.
Brebner, P. J. Master Detective.
Buchan, John. Thirty-nine Steps.
Burnham, C. L. Instead of the Thorn.
Cleghorn, Susan. The Spinster.
Davless, M. T. The Daredevil.
Dell, E. M. Bars of Iron.
Drake, Maurice. Ocean Sleuth.
Haggard, Sir H. R. Ivory Child.
Hueffer, F. M. Ring for Nancy.
Jacobs, C. E. and Richards, L. H. Blue Bonnet Keeps House (Juvenile).
London, Jack. Little Lady of the Big House.
MacNaughton, S. Some Elderly People and Their Young Friends.
Martin, H. R. Her Husband's Purse.
Noblé, Edward. The Bootlegglers.
Oppenheim, E. P. Amiable Charlatan.
Porter, E. H. Story of Marco.
Spearman, F. H. Nan of Music Mountain.
Sullivan, E. P. Portion of a Champion.
Van Dresser, J. S. Gibby of Clamshell Alley.

Hives, eczema, itch, or salt rheum gets you crazy. Can't bear the touch of your clothing. Doan's Ointment is for skin itching. All druggists sell it, 50c a box.

BUY BONNIE RYE

And Avoid Substitution

Full Qt., $1.00 Full Pint, 60c Full ½ Pint, 25c.

because Bonnie Rye Whiskey is sold all over New England in the ORIGINAL DISTILLERY SEALED BOTTLES.

Distilled and Bottled by Bonnie Bros., at Louisville, Kentucky.

ANDREW O. CASWELL, Wholesale Distributor.

FOR SALE BY

D. W. PRIEST
HENRY P. PAYNE
CITY BOTTLING WORKS
135 Penhallow St.

A TRIP TO THE BRITISH FRONT

BY VIGGO TOEPFER,

Staff Correspondent of the International News Service.

British Headquarters in France, ...—"The American correspondents will please carry their gas helmets ready to put on at a moment's notice when we get near the front."

The speaker was the English staff officer who was to take me and two other correspondents to the devastated villages a score of miles from General Headquarters.

The British, having successfully extended their front toward the south until it covered practically one-fourth of the whole line from the North Sea to Switzerland, had now got things running so smoothly that they invited the International News Service to send an American writer for a trip of inspection.

We had spent the night in a picturesque village in Northern France where we had arrived that night. The vessel which took us across the Channel was crowded with Red Cross Nurses, army officers and Tommies returning to the front after a few days' home leave.

I had expected to see these men depressed and downhearted at the prospect of going back to the dreary monotony of the trenches, but on not a single face did I see a sign of any such feelings.

I asked several of them about it and the answer was invariably the same.

"Why should we feel sorry? We are well treated, well fed and well looked after in every way, and our job is not finished yet. We have had a good time at home now and the trenches are not half as bad as you think. We are going to stick it out until we have given the Boches such a licking that they won't forget it for a hundred years, and we are going to do it, all right. There is not much fight left in them even now."

The crossing was uneventful, though, as a matter of precaution, we were all told to put on lifebelts the moment we came on board.

Our first morning in France is bright and sunny, though rather windy. Powerful cars are outside the door waiting to take us toward the southern end of the British line, which the English have just taken over from the French thus setting free an entire French army for use elsewhere.

Women everywhere are ploughing the fields or putting in the seed, scattering it by hand in the old time manner, and everything seems to breathe peace except for the becoming of heavy guns in the distance.

We pass through villages full of life and bustle, but the women and children, who are nearly all in deep mourning, bear silent testimony of the sacrifices France has made.

Their faces are cheerful, however, and the young girls are chatting gaily with the English Tommies, who are everywhere, and who are evidently very popular. One wonders how many little romances have had their beginning in these French towns and how many English soldiers will bring back with them little French wives when the war is over.

We stop at a chateau. In the winter garden under palms, we are introduced to the commander of the first British army: General M., a typical soldier with a blink of irrepressible good humor in his blue eyes, who offers us a cordial welcome and assures us that his staff will do everything to facilitate our task.

The young lieutenant who is assigned to be our guide on this part of the front, a boyish looking fellow, is ordered to take us as close to the German lines as we care to go.

He smilingly promises us to give us all the thrills we want and after a hearty handshake from genial General M. we whisked off in the direction of the firing.

The aspect of our surroundings becomes more warlike. We pass endless lines of motor trucks, grey and powerful, carrying provisions or ammunitions to the front or returning empty to the base. Batteries of vicious looking eighteen pounders are rumbling along with their escort of mounted men.

A battalion is marching along the road, with swinging stride. The band at the head is silent but the men are singing, gaily, marching in time to the tune, tanned, brawny, hardened veterans, though they have been in France only a few months.

The officer seated in front of me says "A public school battalion. They were in a very hot fight, some weeks ago, they are now having a rest in billets."

At Bethune we see the first sign of actual warfare. The town has been shelled and many houses are in ruins, but the inhabitants go about their business as if nothing had happened.

The sound of firing increases, aeroplanes hovering above us, little clouds of fleecy white suddenly appear out of space all around them and drift away before the wind. It is shrapnel from the German anti-aircraft guns, exploding harmlessly in the air. So high up are the planes that not a sound of the explosion is heard by us. The aeroplanes are all British. Suddenly one of the aeroplanes darts downward, like a stone falling through space straight towards us.

"Is he hit?" I exclaim. The little lieutenant in front of me merely smiles and points to the aeroplane now gliding gently along. The observer in the biplane waves his hands to us gaily, the pilot with the flat grey field cap, lies machine seems to miss our car by only a few inches, sweeps clear of the telephone lines and lands, gracefully as a bird, in a field on the right side of the road.

We arrive at a village where we have to leave our cars as it is not safe to drive any further in broad daylight. The German lines are not far away and a car of the General Staff, which might well be supposed to carry more valuable passengers than harmless American correspondents, would be a welcome target. Our cars are placed in hiding and we set on our walk to the trenches.

The country here is black and barren everywhere are the signs of the devastation of war, the houses mere husks, roofless and battered by hundred of shells, uninhabited but for a few English soldiers. Just outside the village we see an old factory, once bustling with activity, but now a mere ruin of tumble down walls, twisted girders and shapeless machinery, torn and scattered by the hands of a demon.

We pass on and climb laboriously to a place of vantage. Like a map the country is spread for miles around. Two miles distant lies La Bassee, the scene of much hard fighting. Further south stands the Hohenzollern redoubt, where at this very moment much blood is being shed. On our right are Hulluch and Loos, with its famous Tower Bridge, now a ruin and no longer shelled by the Germans, to whom it is useful as a landmark.

Some distance further we delve down into our first trench, it being now the dangerous to walk on the surface.

The walk is monotonous and tiresome an intolerably slow way of approaching your goal because of the continuous zigzagging, and it is unanimously decided that we take our lunch above ground, trusting to Providence to keep us safe.

Climbing out, of the narrow trench we sit down in the grass in the midst of the desolation. The field is scarred with shell holes and furrows, and the air is reverberating with the thunder of the guns and exploding shells. The officers laugh when I appear startled by an unusually loud explosion.

"It was only one of our eighteen pounders," one of them says, "but I will say for them that they make more noise than even the heaviest howitzers especially when you are in front of them, as we are now. You very soon get to know all the guns by their peculiar bark, just as you can tell by the sound of a shell whether it is going or coming as it is passing overhead."

The air is full of strange unearthly noises and now and then a particularly loud shell makes you bow your head involuntarily, but you very soon get accustomed to it all. At no moment did I feel the slightest sensation of being in danger, and even when a German lyddite shell burst close enough to give us a whiff of the peculiar acid smell it emits.

Back into the trench again and the interminable walk continues, through the old German front from which the enemy was thrown back by the French. We look at the maze of barbed wire entanglements and wonder how the attackers ever got through these with German machine guns in armored turrets sweeping the ground with a deadly hail.

The trenches further on are now occupied by the English support troops living in deep dugouts, some fully twenty-five feet underground, ready to swarm out at a moment's notice. All these trenches are named, and signposts are everywhere. One constantly wonders how it is possible to bring supplies at night through this maze of narrow passages, where the mud in places is more than ten inches deep and threatens to pull off your boots if you rest your weight too long on one foot.

We find the Tommies in the front trenches, almost within hail of the Germans, the most cheerful of all. Not one among them who does not feel firmly convinced that they are able to finish off the Germans as soon as the signal is given to swarm out of the trenches.

In the meantime they amuse themselves as best they can while a few men keep a close lookout through the periscopes and argus eyed snipers stand ever ready to pick off any German daring enough to expose himself. "I notice that the English guns fired at least four shots to every German shot."

On our way back we leave the communication trench and take a short cut across the fields to the village of Vermelles. Dead tired we go plodding along, unmindful of the shelling. Our pockets are heavy with souvenirs fuses and fragments of shells which we have picked up but there are many trenches to jump and one after the other we throw them away.

A horrible stench fills the air and we are already reaching for our gas helmets when our young lieutenant bursts out laughing and points to a deceased horse a short distance away.

Near a small farm at the outskirts of Vermelles where the field is covered with primroses and violets growing among scattered graves, we suddenly come upon what was once a German.

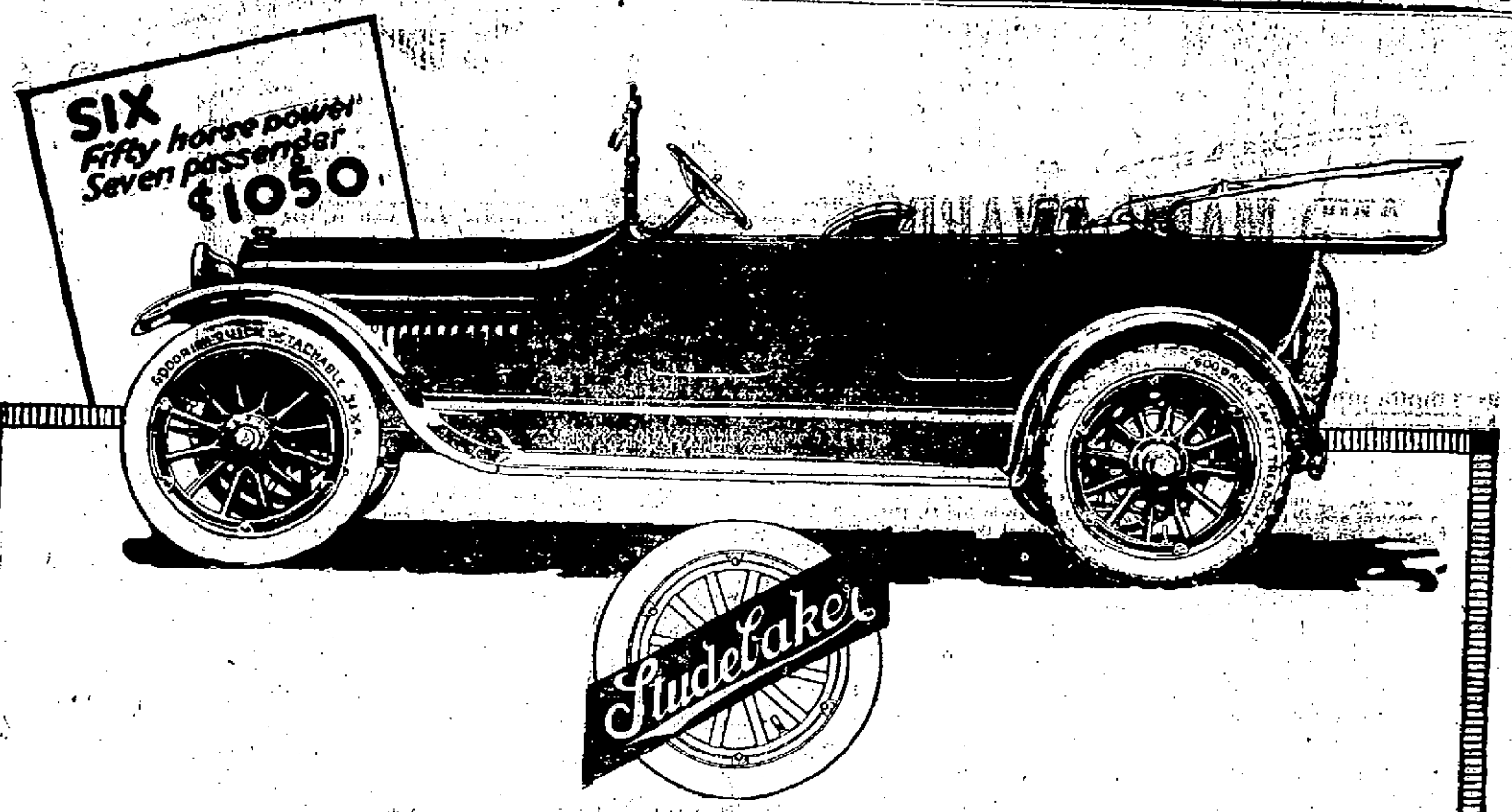
The ravens and crows have picked his bones clear and the skull, still covered with the flat grey field cap, lies grinning at us. I pick up the skull. A bit of hair is still clinging to the side. A small jagged hole near the left temple shows the man was instantly killed by a shrapnel bullet or a fragment of a shell.

Somewhere in Germany a mother is perhaps still hoping against hope that her boy, reported missing many months ago, may yet return to her alive.

Vermelles itself is a sight one never forgets. Never have I seen such a picture of complete devastation. There is not a house which has not been hit by at least a dozen shells. There is not a single civilian left in the city.

It was in this village that the French fought the Germans in the hardest house-to-house fight of the war, finally only a few defenders being left in the chateau. The French who held a house opposite then dug a mine underneath the chateau and blew up the Germans, thus securing possession of the entire village.

We enter the church, once an imposing structure with beautiful stained glass window, of whose walls a few fragments are still standing. The floor is covered with broken stone columns, stained glass splinters and debris of all kinds and everywhere the marks of shells are seen. But in a corner absolutely untouched by shell or bullet hangs a beautiful crucifix and a golden ray of the setting sun falls on the crown of thorns and the pale face of the figure of the suffering Saviour.



New SERIES 17 Cars

QUALITY—quality is the insistent appeal of the new SERIES 17 Studebakers at the Automobile Show.

100,000 Studebaker cars in 1916, the unexcelled Studebaker manufacturing facilities, and Studebaker experience in designing and producing cars of the highest quality—these are the only facts in the world that could make such values possible.

Incorporating a series of added refinements in design—in comfort—in convenience—these New SERIES 17 models stand supreme as the *quality* cars of the season.

Don't leave the show until you have seen the new Studebakers and judge for yourself of their wonderful value.

Four-Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$845
Roadster, 3-passenger	825
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass.	1145

Six-Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-pass.	$1050
Roadster, 3-passenger	1025
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass.	1350
Coupe, 4-passenger	1600
Sedan, 7-passenger	1675
Limousine, 7-passenger	2500

Half-Ton Commercial Cars

Panel Delivery Car	$875
Open Express Car	850
Station & Baggage Wagon	875

One-Ton Commercial Trucks

Open Express, complete	$1200
Stake Body, complete	1250
Bus, 16-pass., full equip.	1400

F. O. B. Detroit

See at our Salesroom
The Cars That Detroit Prefers

Consider this testimony from Detroit, the home of automobiles—the city where three-fourths of the motor cars of the world are built—the city where people *know* automobile values.

For the entire year of 1915, there were *more* Studebaker cars registered by owners in Detroit than any other car selling above $500. Let this fact guide *you*. Follow those who *know*.

Refinements

Gas tank removed from cowl to rear of chassis.

Stewart Vacuum Feed System set on intake manifold.

Longer clutch and brake pedals.

DIVIDED front seats—adjustable to passenger's comfort.

More roominess everywhere.

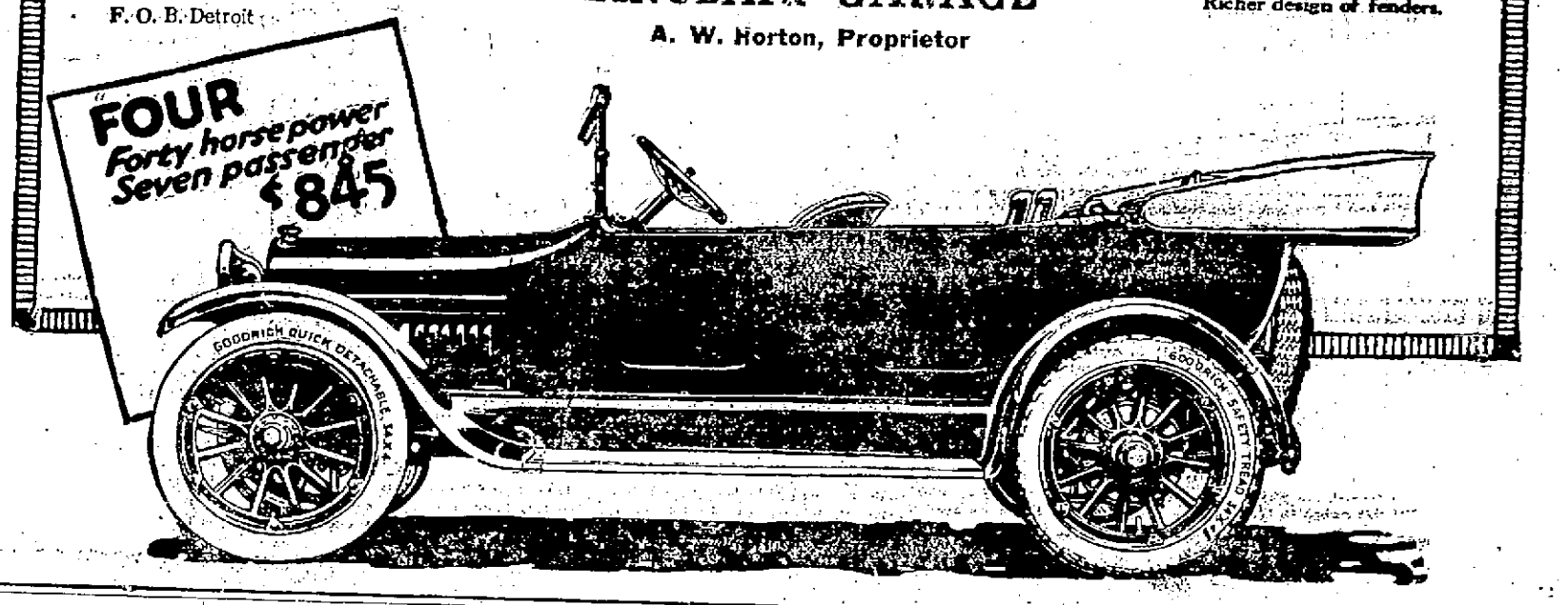
More conveniently arranged instruments, indirectly lighted.

Overlapping windshield, completely storm-proof.

Richer design of fenders.

SINCLAIR GARAGE

A. W. Horton, Proprietor



HOW NEW YORK IS BEING PREPARED FOR DEFENSE.

New York, ... This great metropolis has been rapidly prepared by the police, National Guard and U. S. army officers, acting together, to meet an emergency. Some of the measures taken would be of equal value in case of a great fire flood or riot, but just at present they are designed to meet the needs of a sudden call to war.

Not all the preparations known by newspaper men and others to be in effect or contemplated here can be made public. There is no censorship, but a word to the patriotic—to preparedness the proverb—is sufficient.

New York has a large unnaturalized foreign population. In the main these aliens are peaceful, but the authorities are taking no chances with the few firebrands among them.

Every danger point has been plotted. With the slightest indication of trouble, guards will be placed at all piers, public buildings, reservoirs, aqueducts, and important transportation junctions and terminals.

The programme has been worked out mostly by Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner. If trouble comes his 10,000 big bluecoats will be reinforced immediately by an equal number of National Guardsmen whose homes are in this city.

Besides these, Mr. Woods for some months has had 7,000 volunteer policemen training in the various police stations. These men have promised to do police work when called upon, to supplement the regular force.

Commissioner Woods has already dispatched a special squad of detectives to assist the regular force which guards the great aqueducts bringing water from the Catskills and the Croton watershed.

A few pounds of dynamite judiciously placed could make New York go thirsty for many a day.

If enemies wreck telephone and telegraph wires within the city, the police will not be at a loss. They have been trained to communicate between signal stations on the top of the skyscrapers by means of flags and lanterns.

Detailed information has been gathered concerning the number, size, and power of river craft, of automobiles and of other vehicles which might be pressed into service.

A list has been made of empty buildings that might be used either as barracks or to supplement hospital service; and the police have worked out a method for handling volunteer nurses and stretcher bearers.

The National Guardsmen of the city have been divided into squads in such a way that each squad leader lives near the men of his unit. An order to mobilize received at the regimental armory would be telephoned to the squad leaders. Each leader would then telephone to those members of his squad who have telephones and would call on the other men of the squad personally.

Those men who could not be reached in this way would receive telegrams, which are now lying all made out in the desks of the company clerks in the armories.

Within thirty minutes after the receipt of the mobilization order, the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, would have been notified and within sixty minutes the commanding officer, the field, staff and company officers and the first sergeants and quartermaster sergeants of each unit would be at the armory, while the subordinate leaders would be completing the notification of the privates.

Six hours after the order to mobilize had been received the Guardsmen would be assembled, uniformed, armed and equipped, each with three days' emergency rations and ready to move out.

They consist of a signal corps battalion with an aeroplane detachment which would probably fly at once from Hampstead plain to Central Park or some other point within the city; two battalions of engineers, ten troops and a machine gun troop of cavalry, fourteen batteries of field artillery thirty-three companies of coast artillery, seven regiments of infantry, a field hospital, an ambulance company and the quartermaster corps.

Another 10,000 Guardsmen would commence arriving the next day from New York State outside the city.

HEALTH NEWS

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Sags in roof-gutters may act as breeding places?

America's most valuable crop is babies?

The public cigar-cutter is a health menace?

The United States Public Health Service maintains a loan library of stereopticon slides?

Rocky Mountain spotted fever is spread by a wood-tick?

Bad housing produces bad health?

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION MEET AND MAKE AWARDS

Pittsburg. —At the spring meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission held here recently fifty-two acts of heroism were recognized. In ten cases siver medals were awarded; in 41 cases, bronze medals.

Nineteen of the heroes lost their lives and to the dependents often of these, pensions aggregating $6,000 a year were granted; and to the dependents of eight of the others who lost their lives, sums totalling $6,000, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission in various ways, were granted.

In addition to these money grants, in three cases sums aggregating $6000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in 24 cases awards aggregating $20,000 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made up until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards have been awarded by the commission.

The details of the acts of heroism as described by the commission are as follows:

A bronze medal was awarded to Duncan Langdon of 135 West Forty-fourth street, New York city, Langdon, aged 21, student, saved Edith Noy, aged 16, Helen M. Waters, aged 31, and Mary M. Livingston, aged 36, from drowning, Ogunquit, Me., Sept. 8, 1912. The three women, although swimmers, became distressed while bathing in the Atlantic ocean. Miss Noy floated at a point about 25 feet beyond the wadable limit, but the other two women were carried seaward by a strong current. Langdon swam to Miss Noy and allowed her to hold to his boulder while he swam ashore. He then donned a cork vest and taking along a life preserver, swam about 340 feet beyond the wadable limit to the two women. Langdon placed the life preserver under Miss Livingston who was unconscious and had Mrs. Waters to hold up. He then seized Miss Livingston's shoulder and swam toward a projecting point of land; but seeing that the current was likely to carry them to sea before he could reach the point, he turned and swam away from the point. Although he was tiring and his head felt queer he then swam with all his strength to the place where he entered the water. He reached wadable water and was met by men who relieved him of the women. He waded ashore where he dropped from exhaustion and became unconscious. He was relieved in about five minutes. The women suffered no serious ill effects.

A bronze medal was awarded to James F. Mahon of 429 Hopkins avenue, Astoria, N. Y. Mahon, aged 53, manager of a printing shop, saved George L. Girard, aged 9, from drowning, Corsona Inlet, N. J., September 3, 1912. George fell from a trestle into the Inlet, where there was a two mile current and the water was 15 feet deep. Mahon who had heart trouble and was weak physically was on the trestle. He was heavily dressed but entered the water, swam 75 feet to the boy, seized his clothing, and swam 250 feet with him to land. Mahon was nearly exhausted and remained in bed for a day and a half after the act.

A bronze medal was awarded to Louis A. Benoist, Hill school, Pottstown, Pa. Benoist, aged 14, schoolboy, saved A. Pendely Pattison, aged 12, school boy, from drowning, Biloxi, Miss., June 11, 1913. Pattison became distressed in the Mississippi Sound, 150 feet from shore, where the water was 7 feet deep. Benoist swam to him from a bathing platform to a boat anchored 55 feet away, towing Pattison after him by the hair. Both boys had swallowed water, and Pattison was exhausted, but recovered.

A bronze medal was awarded Albert W. Cinniger, of 1250 East Erie avenue, Loraine Ohio. Cinniger, aged 40, lawyer, saved Mabel F. Riley aged 37, from being killed by an electric car, Lorain, Ohio, December 11, 1915. In an effort to signal the car, which was advancing at a speed of 25 miles an hour, Miss Riley fell on the track, 90 feet ahead of it. Confused by her fall she attempted to scramble back ward off the track. Cinniger, who was running after her, continued fifteen feet to a point on the track between her and the car. He seized Miss Riley's coat sleeve, jerked her from the ground and carried her back off the track. They barely escaped the car as it passed with its braks set in emergency, and the car ran 175 feet past the scene.

A bronze medal was awarded to Mark A. Nelson, 70 West Summit avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Nelson, aged 5, school boy, saved Agnes C. Anderson aged 21, from drowning, Stillwater, Minn., August 11, 1911. Miss Anderson who was a very poor swimmer, became distressed in water ten feet deep 25 feet from the bank of Lilly Lake. Another woman swam a few feet to her from a float, and Miss Anderson grasped her and pulled her beneath the surface twice. The woman freed herself and swam toward the float. Nelson, who weighed half as much as Miss Anderson, was on the float. He had been learning to swim for a week. He dived and reached Miss Anderson about five feet from the float. He grasped the back of the collar of her bathing suit and swam about 40 feet with her. Women then waded out from the bank and helped him in getting Miss Anderson to the shore.

A bronze medal was awarded Geo. D. Rowe of Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., Rowe, aged 22, saved Howard R. Masters, aged 17, a student from drowning, Widewater, Va., August 27, 1911. Masters became distressed 30 feet from a raft in the Potomac river, 500 feet from the shore where the water was 7 feet deep. Rowe swam from the raft to Masters and Masters seized him and clung to his shoulder. After making futile efforts to swim and tread water, Rowe sank beneath the surface, and holding Masters up so that his head was above water, walked toward the raft. The raft was pushed slowly toward Rowe and Rowe met it when he had walked 20 feet, for 15 feet of which distance he was entirely submerged. Rowe had swallowed water and was nauseated and dazed but recovered.

A bronze medal was awarded A. Roger Kratz of Silverdale, Pa., aged 19, school teacher, saved Earl M. Moyer, aged 5, from electric shock, Silverdale, Pa., October 8, 1912. Earl grasped a sagging electric light wire, conducting a current of 6600 volts and was instantly rendered unconscious and knocked to the ground where he lay with his hand in contact with the wire. Kratz ran to the wire and having observed what appeared to be a blue flame at Earl's hand struck the wire with the palm of his hand and caused it to swing away from Earl's hand; then he again struck it lightly in order to prevent it from again touching Earl. Earl was carried from the scene and was revived. He was seriously burned and one thumb and two fingers had to be amputated. Kratz was not shocked and it is believed that the contact with Earl had caused a ground that threw an automatic switch at the power house, cutting off the current.

A bronze medal was awarded to William Sallsbury of Albany Oregon. Sallsbury, aged 36, compositor, helped to save Archie O. Ramsden, aged 19, telegrapher, from drowning Albany, Oregon, July 16, 1911. Ramsden became distressed 35 feet from a bar in the Willamotte river and called to Sallsbury for help. Although tired from a swimming race, Sallsbury swam eighty feet to Ramsden and was seized by him. Sallsbury struck Ramsden and dazed him but could not free himself from Ramsden's grasp and they sank together several times. Another man responding to Sallsbury's call for help, swam to the two men and having forcibly separated them, swam to the bar with Ramsden. Sallsbury, too weak to save himself, also was taken to the bar. (See case of Clair B. Baker.)

A bronze medal was awarded to Clair B. Baker of 1293 Belmont street, Portland, Ore. Baker, aged 34, switchman, helped to save Archie O. Ramsden and William A. Sallsbury from drowning, Albany, Oregon, July 16, 1911. When Sallsbury called, Baker who was also tired from the race, swam 80 feet to the scene. He placed his foot against Sallsbury, pulled Ramsden away from him, and swam to the bar holding Ramsden by the hair. He then turned and helped Sallsbury to the bar.

A bronze medal was awarded Eva E. Prince, Mason, Michigan. Mrs. Prince, aged 29 housewife, saved Florence Parker, aged 32, Elsie V. Pierve, aged 16, and four children, ages 5 to 7, from an enraged bull, Mason, Mich., October 13, 1913. A bull ran toward the women and children as they emerged from a very dilapitated hut located in the field and they ran into the shack and shut the door. The bull butted against the door, snorted and bellowed and pawed the ground. It ran to the opposite side of the building, the front, and broke glass in a window There were holes through the walls of the shack, and the doors were very light. Mrs. Prince went out of the shack and around it to entice the bull to the rear as the way of escape was from the front. When the bull saw her she ran back to the door whence she had emerged and shut it just as the bull plunged into it with lowered head. She threw her weight against the door and tried to hold it shut, but the bull forced it partly open and thrust it head into the opening. Mrs. Prince had a broken shovel with a handle about two feet long in her hand and she struck the bull on the head repeatedly with it while holding the door with one foot. In the meantime Mrs Prince carried the children forty feet to a fence from the front of the shack. Mrs. Parker lifted the children over the fence, and then she and Miss Prince climbed over it. When Mrs. Pierce knew that the others had escaped she ran through the building and escaped over the fence. The bull, which had been becoming more enraged, while fighting with Mrs. Prince, attempted to follow her, but it became confused in the shack.

A bronze medal was awarded to James A. Parkhurst of 39 East Main street, Bradford, Pa. Parkhurst, aged 40, baggage-master, saved Nellie E. Shoemaker, aged 46, from assassination at Riverside Junction, N. Y., August 4, 1913. Pursued by a man with an open razor, Mrs. Shoemaker fled to a room in which were Parkhurst, an old woman, and an invalid man. The assassin got Mrs. Shoemaker down on the floor and was slashing her face and neck. Parkhurst sprang to the assassin and pulled him from Mrs. Shoemaker, who then left the room. A violent struggle ensued between the two men, who were about the same size. Parkhurst finally got the assassin down on the floor and held him with difficulty while he urged the old woman to take the razor. After being slightly cut in the first attempt, she got the razor; and the assassin was allowed to rise. He offered no further violence. Mrs. Shoemaker was in a critical condition, but she recovered.

A bronze medal was awarded William E. True of Stonington, Ind. True, aged 33, laborer, saved DeLone and Martha Z. Monaugh, aged 9 and 16 respectively, from drowning, at Lawrenceport, Ind. DeLone and Martha and their brother and two sisters became distressed in water over their heads. True kicked off his shoes, went to DeLone who was 25 feet from the bank, and took him a few feet to shallow water. He then went back ten feet farther to Martha, who immediately seized him around the neck and got on his back. She was heavier than he, and True was under water most of the time until he reached wadable water with her.

A bronze medal was awarded to John J. Hutt, Main street, Cherry Valley, Mass. Hutt, aged 42, carpenter, saved M. Louise Champoux, aged 9, from drowning, at Cherry Valley, Jan. 21, 1916. Louise, who could not swim, broke through ice while sliding on Olney Pond and fell into water about 12 feet deep at a point 30 feet from the bank. Hutt ran to the pond, slid over the ice on his stomach for about 15 feet, and then crawled toward Louise. She went beneath the surface and came up under the ice at the side of the hole farthest from Hutt. At a moment when Hutt was about four feet from her the ice broke under him and he plunged head first into the water, which was very foul. When he came to the surface, he could not see Louise. He dived and found her at the bottom, unconscious. He brought her up and put her on the ice. The ice broke under him as he tried to get on it, and he pushed Louise ahead of him and swam and broke about five feet of ice and she grasped the leg of his overall before he was able to get up on it. Hutt carried Louise to the bank. She was revived. Hutt was disabled three days.

A bronze medal was awarded to Charles C. Yarrington, 220 East Dickson street, Fayetteville, Ark. Yarrington, aged 32, merchant, rescued Zora A. Ward, aged 18, Algie E. Milburn, 16, C. Clyde Collings, 19, and Mildred Johnson, 16, from a runaway at Fayetteville, Ark., April 30, 1915. The young women were in a surrey drawn by a horse that got beyond control and ran away. Hurrying to the middle of the street to meet the horse as it advanced at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, Yarrington made a running leap, caught the bridle, and hung with his feet off the ground. His weight swerved the horse toward a pole just outside the curb. With his feet on the curb and his shoulder against the horse Yarrington pushed with all his might and barely avoided being carried against the pole. He clung to the horse, with feet touching the curb only at intervals, and pressed on the horse's nostrils to stop its breath. The horse stopped three hundred and forty feet from where Yarrington had seized it. None of the persons involved was injured.

A bronze medal was awarded L. Winston Chew, R. D. 3, Box 10, Neosho, Mo. Chew, aged 36, stationary engineer, helped to save Robert S. Cathers and Noah Goss, aged 58 and 33 respectively, miners, from suffocation at Joplin, Mo., Aug. 12, 1912. Fire broke out in buildings at the shaft of a mine and burning embers fell into the shaft. Timber curbing in the shaft was destroyed, and from time to time small stones fell down into the shaft. The pump was disabled almost at once. Heat and smoke were drawn down into the mine and the water at the pump rose from 75 to a hundred gallons a minute. The shaft was filled with smoke and steam to a point 20 feet below the surface. The workings were less than 2000 square feet in area. Men attempted to pump air into the workings through a 6-inch drill hole but had little success. The air that issued from the drill hole was so hot as to nearly scorch the faces of men who stood over the hole. Cathers and Goss, the only men in the mine, could be heard at the drill hole for a time, and then nothing more was heard from them. A wet apron was tied over Chew's mouth and nose and he had himself lowered into the shaft by means of a rope and windlass. Forty feet from the surface the air was so hot that he was nearly overcome. He was drawn to the surface, where he vomited. Another man was then lowered one hundred feet to the floor of the mine with a rope around him and a wet apron over his mouth and nose, and then Chew was lowered. The two of them went forty feet from the shaft and found Cathers and Goss. They were choked at every breath by the smoke. They took Cathers, who was unconscious, to the shaft and tied the rope around him; and he was hoisted. On their way back to get Goss, Chew's companion became sick and had to return to the shaft. Chew tied the rope around him and sent him to the surface; then Chew went to Goss and assisted him to the shaft and sent him to the surface. The rope was delayed while being lowered to Chew, and he begged the men handling it to hurry. The rope was lowered to him, and he was hoisted about thirty minutes after the beginning of the act. He was sick from the hot air and smoke and was disabled five days. Cathers and Goss recovered.

A bronze medal was awarded J. Alfred Snelling, R. D. 1, Box A1, Reeds, Mo. Snelling, aged 39, miner, helped to save Robert S. Cathers and Noah Goss from suffocation at Joplin, Mo., Aug. 12, 1912. Snelling entered the mine after Chew's first attempt and acted as has been narrated. When he became sick, Chew helped him to the shaft and sent him to the surface. Snelling was disabled two days.

A bronze medal was awarded Basilelos I. Evans, 243 Krams avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Evans, aged 22, confectioner, saved Edward Dalley, aged 63, laborer, from drowning, at Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1914. Dalley, who could not swim, broke through the ice on the Schuylkill canal, 20 feet from the bank, where the water was 12 feet deep. Evans, who was in a store beside the canal, heard Dalley's cries and went to a window ten feet above the water level and three feet from the wall of the canal. He mounted the sill and jumped toward Dalley, whom he could barely see because of the darkness. He struck the ice three feet beyond the wall and broke through into the water. Breaking the ice ahead of him with his arms, he reached Dalley and took him back through the path he had broken, proceeding with difficulty because of the ice cakes. He and Dalley were helped onto the wall, and Dalley was taken to a hospital. Evans was bruised and too chilled to speak and required the attention of a physician but suffered no permanent injury.

A bronze medal was awarded to Edward F. McGuire, 121 Taylor street, Dennison, Ohio. McGuire, aged 35, stationary engineer, saved Lillian F. and Jane E. Andreas, aged 20 and 10 respectively, from drowning, at Tuscarawas, Ohio, July 4, 1914. Jane waded into deep water near the bank of the Tuscarawas River and Lillian got into deep water while trying to assist her. Neither of them could swim and Lillian was dressed. They went beneath the surface, Lillian holding to Jane. McGuire dived from a dam and swam about 100 feet to them. He grasped Lillian's hair and pulled her to him, and she grasped the leg of his overall. Jane was semi-conscious. McGuire put his right arm around Lillian's waist and swam about twenty feet with them; then a man waded in a foot or two, held to a rope, and extended a hand to him. Another man waded in and grasped Lillian, and she and Jane were pulled to the bank. They soon recovered.

A bronze medal was awarded Sylvester H. Welser, Jr., 7 Middle street, Ashtabula, Ohio. Welser, aged 24, pipe-fitter, saved William T. McCauliff, aged 19, laborer, from suffocation, at Ashtabula, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1912. McCauliff entered an iron tank with a pail of gasoline to clean it. The tank was six feet high and four feet eight inches in diameter, with a neck two feet eight inches high and seventeen inches in diameter. McCauliff was overcome by the fumes of the gasoline and fell. Welser and another man were summoned by McCauliff's helper; and Welser was lowered with his foot in a loop in a rope, squeezing through the neck with difficulty. He put the loop around McCauliff's body; and two unsuccessful attempts were made to draw McCauliff through the neck, Welser hoisting and guiding McCauliff as the others pulled on the rope. Although he was getting weak from the fumes, Welser then twisted the rope around McCauliff's wrists; and McCauliff was drawn out and revived. The rope was returned; and Welser put his feet in the loop; but before he could be raised, he fell unconscious. More men were summoned, and a number of fruitless attempts to rescue Welser were made. A hole was cut in the tank and Welser was removed, apparently dead. He was unconscious for three hours and was disabled fifteen days.

A bronze medal was awarded William S. Patterson, 60 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio. Patterson, aged 31, crane operator, saved Lynn Davis, 19, machinist's helper, from suffocation at Salem, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1913. Davis, carrying a gallon of gasoline entered a steel storage tank through a small manhole in the top of it to clean it. The tank was seven feet eight inches high and thirty-five inches in diameter. It was warm inside. Davis's brother, who was helping him, withdrew the ladder and went to a distant room. Five minutes later the brother returned and saw Davis unconscious on the bottom. Patterson, one of the workmen who responded to the brother's calls for help, entered the tank and raised Davis to the manhole; but the men on the tank were unable to pull him through. Although he was getting sick from the fumes, Patterson lowered Davis and raised him again, thrusting his hands through the manhole; and Davis was then drawn out by the men. Failing in his efforts to climb out of the tank, Patterson climbed up and managed to put his hands through the manhole; and the men pulled him from the tank. He had been in the tank three minutes and was considerably affected but not overcome. Davis was revived in a few minutes.

A bronze medal was awarded George W. Frehafer, 26 East Market street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. Frehafer, 62, crossing watchman, saved Katie A. Bowen, aged 7, from being killed by a train at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., June 27, 1913. Katie was about to step onto the track, unaware that a train was approaching at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Frehafer ran across the track to her, seized her when she was only eighteen inches from the rail, and passed out of the path of the locomotive with her, barely missing being struck by the bumper.

A bronze medal was awarded William Logan, Epworth Orphanage, Columbia, S. C. Logan (colored), aged 45, stonecutter, saved Charles M. Starnes, aged 26, farm foreman, from an enraged bull, at Columbia, S. C., June 11, 1914. A bull weighing about eleven hundred pounds attacked Starnes and knocked him to the ground against a barn and then attempted to gore him wit hits short horns. Logan ran close to the bull and threw a small block of marble against its forehead and drove it away from Starnes; then he followed him, knocking him to the ground. Logan grasped a ring in the bull's nose. Starnes ran into the barn, got a pitchfork, ran to the bull, and jabbed the prongs of the fork into its neck; but this had no effect on the bull. Another man brought a gun, and Starnes shot the bull after it had been lunging at Logan for about five minutes. Logan was unable to rise from the ground. The back of his head was cut, his body was bruised, and two of his ribs were fractured. He was disabled two weeks.

A bronze medal was awarded to Patrick J. Moran of 216 South Main street, Clinton, Mass. Moran, aged 26, telegraph operator, saved Henry Kittredge, aged 13, school-boy, and attempted to save Anna B. Hester, 9, and Marian E. Sheridan, 7, from drowning at Clinton, Mass., Jan. 16, 1915. The ice on Conchlace Pond broke and allowed the children to fall into a strip of open water, seventy feet from the bank. Throwing off his overcoat and coat, Moran ran to the edge of the ice, which broke; and he fell in with the children. He was seized and submerged by Henry but freed himself and pushed Henry to the ice. Anna sank and was drowned. Moran swam ten feet to Marian, got her partly onto the ice, and returned to Henry; but he was then too weak to get Henry or himself out of the water. He clung

Always Fresh Candies Here

We do not make up any overstock—keep making it as we sell. In this way you get the freshest of home-made candies here. Treat the family. Take a box of our candy home with you today.

College Ices With Fresh Crushed Fruit

Give us your ice cream order this week.

PARAS BROTHERS

Telephone 29.

LADIES and MISSES

New Spring Suits
Snappy Spring Coats
Handsome Spring Frocks
Beautiful New Blouses
Smart Spring Skirts
New Silk Petticoats

Don't Fail to Visit the White Store this Week

Special Prices for this Week, and You will find it easy to Select. Styles, Materials and Shades of all Kinds.

Price of Suits, $10.00 to $25.00
Price of Coats, $7.50 to $25.00

We also Carry Large Sizes up to 51

Alterations Free or allow you so much when you do it Yourself

The White Store

60 Market Street

CLOSING OUT

Silk Waists.....$1.98
Check Skirts.....$1.75
Silk Corset Covers.....25c

The Remnant Store,

250 STATE STREET

Opp. Postoffice. Open Evenings.

PORTSMOUTH MACARONI MFG. CO

Manufacturers of all kinds of Macaroni and Spaghetti. We use only the best of hard wheat.

Hotel and restaurant trade a specialty.

Mail orders solicited in any quantity. Delivered.

63 Russell St.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

A. Thurston Parker

SUCCESSOR TO

OLIVER W. HAM

122 Market St.

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

Phone at Office and Residence. Lady Assistant provided when required.

FREE TO THE SICK

Dr. Grady, Specialist

It matters not the name of the disease you are suffering with, how many physicians or ordinary specialists you have taken treatment with, do not be discouraged. Dr. Grady's treatment will cure you.

All Blood, Nerve and Rectal Diseases, Acute and Chronic Blood Disease, Piles, Fistula, Fissures, Ulcers and all Rectal Diseases without the use of the knife.

Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Bowels, Rectum, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.

Terms are always made to suit the convenience of anyone applying for treatment, and very reasonable charges. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated his methods and terms. Consultation free.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday are free days to 8 p. m. Pembroke Blk, Elm, cor. Merrimack St., Manchester, N. H.

Why not take advantage of our unexcelled Wet Wash Service and not alone save yourself all the laborious, hard work of washing but also protect your health against those serious colds that are often caught by coming from a steaming kitchen into the cold out doors? Our service is dependable and is uniformly excellent—we don't mix washes or use poor soap, etc.

Home Washing Co.,

LIZZIE M. GROVER, Prop.

315 Maplewood Ave. Tel. 452W

SMOKE

S. G. LONDRES

10c CIGAR

Has No Equal.

S. GRYZMISH, Manufacturer

Boston, Mass.

Drop Into

Downing's Sea Grill

FOR YOUR LUNCH.

Try their pastry—the best in the city.

Take home a bottle of those delicious oysters fresh from the oyster grounds three times a week.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

350 State St., Portsmouth

OFFICE HOURS:

From 9 a. m.; 1 to 4 p. m.; 5 to 8 p. m.

FOOT COMFORT SERVICE

We are about to inaugurate a special Foot Comfort Service Department. On May 1, 2 and 3, we shall have in the store a regular doctor—a specialist on foot troubles—who will give advice regarding all foot troubles, entirely free of charge. We earnestly urge anyone who has any kind of foot trouble to avail themselves of this privilege.

CONSULTATION FREE

N. H. BEANE & CO.,

5 CONGRESS STREET. 22 HIGH STREET.

to the ice and held to Henry, waiting for help. Marian slipped back into the water and was drowned. When Moran had been in the water ten minutes, a man came and pulled him and Henry out with a rope. Both recovered.

A bronze medal was awarded James Duncan of 1550 Adams street, Gary, Ind. Duncan (colored), aged 38, laborer, attempted to save Alexander Pruchinskii, aged 22, ladleman's helper, from burning, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 15, 1913. Pruchinski fell into a slag-pit in a steel-mill, alighting on a mass of molten slag. Although other workmen were afraid to attempt a rescue, Duncan jumped into the pit, placed a thin sheet of corrugated iron siding on the thin crust of the molten mass, and stepped onto it. He crouched on the end of the sheet, under a ladle containing molten metal, and, shielding his face from the intense heat with one arm, reached out and tried to draw Pruchinski to him; but Pruchinski's smouldering clothing and burned flesh tore away under his grasp. Duncan finally secured a hold on Pruchinski, dragged him on to the sheet, and carried him to one end of the pit, where he extinguished the flames that covered Pruchinski's clothing. Pruchinski died. The act consumed about two minutes. Duncan was disabled eleven days by burns on his hands.

A bronze medal was awarded to George F. Page of Depot Street, Canisteo, N. Y. Page, aged 38, stationary fireman, saved Elira H. Burnes, aged 27, laborer, from drowning, at Canisteo, N. Y., March 3, 1915. Burnes, who could not swim, fell from a trestle into the Canisteo river and drifted with the current holding to a cake of ice. Page, who was heavily clothed and sweating from his work, swam about forty feet through deep water across the current, which contained considerable drifting ice, to Burnes. He had a pike-pole, which he extended across the cake of ice to Burnes. He tried to make a landing at a point twelve feet from where he reached Burnes, but the bank was too steep. The men drifted one hundred and ninety feet to a bridge. For a part of that distance Page trod water and used both hands to support Burnes at the opposite end of the pike-pole, as the cake of ice got away from them. Men on the bridge lowered the ends of a rope and hoisted Burnes and Page from the water. Page was numb with cold and exhausted, but he recovered.

A bronze medal was awarded to Asl. Blanden, Georgetown, S. C. Blanden (colored), aged 34, laborer, attempted to save Daniel and Richard Rickett, aged 17 and 39, respectively, laborers, from suffocation at Georgetown, S. C., July 21, 1911. Daniel and his father were overcome by carbon dioxide in a vat fourteen and a half feet deep. Blanden at first refused to go into the vat when a request was made in the presence of about a dozen men for some one to go down and carry the men up a ladder. It was then suggested that if the men were turned on their backs water could be poured into the vat to displace the gas. Blanden volunteered to do this and descended a ladder but was affected by the gas as soon as he reached the bottom. He grasped the ladder but was dazed or semi-conscious and did not ascend until he was within reach of men at the top. He then tottered just as the men grasped him. He was pulled from the vat and was revived. Daniel and his father were taken out later by means of a rope and hook and were revived.

A bronze medal was awarded David S. Oliver of Wilmington, N. C. Oliver, aged 22, clerk, attempted to save Daniel and Richard Pickett from suffocation at Georgetown, S. C., July 21, 1911. Oliver saw Blanden taken from the vat and was told that his condition resulted from an attempt to save the Picketts. Oliver offered to go to the rescue. When it was suggested that he have a rope tied around him, he reluctantly waited while it was tied. A handkerchief was tied over his nostrils, and he descended the ladder. He stooped over one of the unconscious men and was then affected by the gas. He was pulled from the vat by means of the rope around him. He was unconscious and delirious when taken from the vat. He was revived.

A bronze medal was awarded the father of J. Brendan McHale, deceased, of 6719 Laflin street, Chicago, Ill. McHale, aged 13, school boy, died attempting to save Martin J. Hogan, aged 10, from drowning, Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1915. Hogan, a poor swimmer, thinking the water was hallow, jumped from a punt on a lagoon in Marquette Park. He sank in water that was over his head in depth, rose and called for help. McHale who ould swim only about 25 feet, and was dressed, jumped into the water and swam four feet to Hogan; but as he reached him, both boys sank. They drowned without having reappeared at the surface.

A bronze medal was awarded the father of George R. Call, deceased, of Salem, Mass. Call, aged 13, school boy, died attempting to save Charles H. Powars, aged 8, from drowning, Salem, Mass., March 24, 1914. Powars who could not swim paddled out from the bank of the North river on a cake of ice and found himself unable to return to the shore, because of the current. Call boarded a piece of ice a little more than five feet in diameter, paddled to Powars who was 20 feet from the bank and tried to help Powars onto his cake. The cake tipped when Powars stepped onto it and both boys fell into the water. Powars seized Call and both sank and were drowned.

A bronze medal was awarded W. Maurice Steppacher of 1904 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia. Steppacher, aged 26, manufacturer, assisted in an attempt to save Marion E. Creamer, from drowning Atlantic City, N. J., June 20, 1915. Steppacher was Arnold's companion in an attempt to save Marion. Swimming shoreward he became exhausted and lost consciousness. He was picked up by a boat 125 feet or more from shore. He regained consciousness an hour after he was landed but was confined to a hospital for four days. (See case of Charles C. Matlock, Jr.)

A bronze medal was awarded to J. Zephar Howell of Toms street, Port Deposit, Md. Howell, aged 19, student, helped to save M. Lilliam Creamer, aged 23, from drowning, Atlantic City, N. J., June 20, 1915. Upon learning of the accident, Howard entered the water and swam to Lillian, who was then 150 feet from shore. She seized him but he freed himself and continued to support her until another man arrived with a rope which proved useless. The three kept afloat with difficulty, trying to reach shallow water. A breaker separated the other two from Howell and Lillian seized the other man and submerged him, but he rose and stunned her by a blow. Both men then seized her again and after being carried 300 feet, finally succeeded in reaching wadable water. Howell suffered a chill but recovered. (See case of Charles G. Matlox, Jr.)

A bronze medal was awarded Chas. A. Walz of 315 North Forty-First street, Philadelphia, Pa., Walz, aged 31, structural iron worker, helped to save M Lillian Creamer from drowning, Atlantic City, N. J., June 20, 1915. Leaving the end of a rope with two men on the beach and instructing them to pull when he should signal, Walz swam to Lillian with the other end. When it was found that the two men had released the rope, Walz continued to help Howell support Lillian and his jersey was torn in the struggle that ensued. He was much fatigued when he regained wadable water but soon recovered. (See case of Charles G. Matlock, Jr.)

A bronze medal and $40 for the support of widow, during her life, or until she remarries, with $5 a month addition for each of two children until each reaches the age of 16 was awarded the widow of Frederick Hellenga, deceased of R. D. 3, Three Oaks, Mich. Hellenga, aged 26, salesman, died attempting to save Leo Annable, school boy, and Benjamin Annable, chauffeur, aged 14 and 42, respectively, from drowning, New Buffalo, Mich, July 5, 1915. Leo was caught by an undertow in Lake Michigan and carried away from the shore. His father, who was a good, strong swimmer, went to his assistance and was also carried off. There were waves four or five feet high. Although warned by Annable's wife and others not to go to the rescue, Hellenga took off his outer clothing, went out on a pier and dived into the water at a point 150 feet from shore. He swam 35 feet to Benjamin Annable's cap, which was floating at the surface, the man and boy having disappeared. A boat was approaching from the outer end of the pier, and Hellenga swam toward the shore. After swimming 100 feet he called for help. He was drowned before the boat could reach him. Annable and Leo were drowned.

Bronze medal and $35 a month for support of widow during her life, or until she remarries, with $5 a month additional for her son until he reaches the age of 16, was awarded the widow of John L. Long, deceased of Overland Park, Kansas. Long aged 40, farmer, died attempting to save Harold W. Symes, aged 14, school boy, from drowning, McAllester, Kan., on August 10, 1915. Harold and Long's son entered the North Branch of the Smoky Hill river, to bathe, and they encountered deep water at a point 50 feet from the bank Long's son got to shallow water but Harold became distressed. Long who was a good swimmer, ran to the water and waded until he got into the hole. Harold grasped him and they went beneath the surface. When they came up they were seven feet apart. Long seemed to be helpless; and after drifting a very short distance he sank and was drowned. Harold also was drowned.

Bronze medal and $25 a month for support of widow, during her life, or until she remarries, with $5 a month additional for each of three children until each reaches the age of 16, was awarded to the widow of Andrew Surab, Box 48, Clifton, Heights, Pa. Sumib, aged 40, laborer, died attempting to save John J. Carpenter, aged 8, from drowning, Clifton Heights, Pa., Feb. 17, 1916. Sarpenter broke through thin ice 20 feet from the shore of Darby Creek. Persons on the bank threw ropes towards him, and one person broke partly through in an effort to reach him. Hearing of the accident Surab, who could not swim, hurried to the creek and ran over the ice towards Carpenter but broke through when 25 feet from the bank. Ropes were thrown towards Surab and Carpenter, but they failed to reach him and both were drowned.

Bronze medal and 25 a month for support of widow during her life, or until she remarries, was awarded the widow of Russell W. Engledove, 171 North Twenty-Fourth street, Paris, Tex.

Engledove, colored, aged 36, laborer, died saving Henry T. Nelson, colored, aged 45, laborer, from suffocation, at Paris, Texas, October 29, 1911. Nelson descended through a man-hole 18 inches square to the bottom of a fermenting tank 18 feet deep and was almost immediately overcome by gas. Although others seemed unwilling to enter, Engledove with a wet cloth over his face, descended by a ladder and fastened a rope around Nelson. He returned to the ladder, but before he could climb it, he fell unconscious. Nelson was pulled out and recovered. Engledove was dead when taken out a half hour later.

A silver medal was awarded to the mother of Walter J. Beck, of 217 Main street, Orange, N. J. Beck, aged 22, waiter, died attempting to save Anna V. Johnson, aged 27, from drowning at Kennebunk Beach, Me., August 26, 1915. Miss Johnson was bathing in the Atlantic ocean and was swept a hundred feet beyond the wadable limit by the undertow and a strong river current. Beck swam to her and was seized, and a struggle ensued. When it was seen that he was in distress, a motorboat started toward him, but Beck sank and was drowned before the boat reached the scene. Miss Johnson was still afloat and was saved.

A silver medal was awarded to the mother of C. Ericsson Tripp, of 17 Wethersfield avenue, Hartford, Conn. Tripp, aged 22, clerk, died attempting to save Joseph A. Hulton, aged 21, barber, from drowning, at New Milford, Conn., Aug. 1, 1915. Hulton's legs became cramped while he was swimming in the Housatonic river, and he went beneath the surface in water over ten feet deep at a point 35 feet from the bank. Tripp, a very ordinary swimmer, who was standing on a submerged rock ten feet from Hulton, shouted for help, and swam to Hulton. Hulton put his hand on Tripp's shoulder, and Tripp swam about 5 feet with him. Hulton then lost his hold and went beneath the surface. Tripp grasped Hulton with one hand and supported him for a minute; then he seemed to suffer from an attack of heart failure. He released his hold on Hulton and both went beneath the surface. They came up, and other men took Hulton to the bank. He was then unconscious. When Hulton was being taken to the bank, Tripp went beneath the surface and did not reappear. His body was recovered 45 minutes later. Hulton was revived.

A silver medal was awarded to the father of Thomas Hughes, 121 McKee avenue, Monessen, Pa. Hughes, aged 15, school-boy, died saving J. Vernon Albrecht, aged 13, from drowning, at Monessen, Pa., June 7, 1915. Albrecht, a poor swimmer, became distressed in deep water 25 feet from the bank of the Monongahela river and called for help. He grasped a boy who went to his aid, and the boy freed himself and swam away. Hughes jumped into the water from a boat at the bank and swam to Albrecht. Albrecht grasped Hughes around the waist with both arms, and Hughes swam toward the boat. A boy in the boat was starting to take it to the rescue. When he got it ten feet from the boys in the water they were separated about five feet. The boy in the boat took Albrecht on board and turned to get Hughes, but Hughes had disappeared and was drowned.

A silver medal was awarded to Daniel J. Doherty, 8 Brook street, Woburn, Mass. Doherty, aged 20, stenographer, saved Katherine M. Trainor, aged 16, and J. H. Rooney, aged 16, student, from drowning, Woburn, Mass., August 10, 1913. A canoe, containing Miss Trainor and Rooney upset and they became distressed in deep water thirty feet from the bank of Horn pond. Neither of them could swim. The canoe got away from them and they grasped each other frantically and went beneath the surface several times. Doherty rowed hard toward them from a point 500 feet distant. He dived to save Miss when his boat was twelve feet from those in the water and a man in the boat who could not swim was unable to aid him, because an oar was lost when Doherty dived. Doherty grasped Miss Trainor and Rooney grasped Doherty at his breast. All three went beneath the surface. When they came up Doherty pushed Rooney's hand away; and Miss Trainor clasped Doherty around the neck with both arms. He managed to swim to the bank with great difficulty holding Miss Trainor, and Rooney held to him and was towed along.

A silver medal was awarded Leonard Williams, Milaze, Kan. Williams, aged 34, tool dresser, helped in an attempt to rescue Joseph M. Crisp, aged 23, laborer, from epidemic meningitis, Nowata, Okla., Jan. 15, 1913. Crisp who lived in a bunk house in an oil field was stricken with the diseases which had resulted fatally in most cases. When all the other inmates of the house had refused to stay with Crisp and had fled, Williams who was barely acquainted with Crisp agreed to nurse him. Williams attended Crisp constantly for 36 hours. Then assistance came but Crisp died about an hour later. Williams did not contract the disease.

A silver medal was awarded to the father of F. Stuart Sarber, of Brown street, Anderson, Ind. Saber, aged 28, died attempting to save Bernice M Gibson aged 17, from drowning, Indianapolis, Ind., July 2, 1914. A motor boat at night struck a canoe in which Miss Gibson and a companion were paddling on White River and they were thrown into the deep water 40 feet from the bank. Miss Gibson's companion shouted for some one to save Miss Gibson as he could not swim. Miss Gibson went beneath the surface and did not come up. Sarber was in another canoe and paddled to where Miss Gibson had gone beneath the surface and jumped into the water he did not reappear.

A silver medal was awarded to the widow of Charles A. Shanefelt of Brandenville, Pa. and $55 a month for her support during her life, or until she remarries with $5 a month additional for each of three children until each reaches the age of 16 years. Shanefelt, aged 31, engineer died attempting to save James Malone, aged 14, laborer.

A silver medal and $50 a month for support of widow during her life, or until she remarries with $5 a month additional for each of four children, until each reaches the age of 16, was awarded to the widow of Harvey D. Spaulding, 603 North Fayette street, Saginaw, Mich. Spaulding, aged 42, newspaper circulation manager, died attempting to save Johanna M. Heisler from drowning, at Bridgeport, Mich., August 1, 1915.

A silver medal and $50 a month for support of widow, during her life or until she remarries with $5 a month additional for each of three children until each reaches the age of 16 years, awarded widow of John W. Odell, Jr., Sour Lake, Texas. Odell, aged 37, laborer, died attempting to save Thomas Nicholson, aged 39, laborer from suffocation, Sour Lake, Texas, July 31, 1915. Nicholson descended a ladder into an empty oil tank to clean it. The tank was fourteen feet deep and was known to contain some gas. Nicholson was affected before he could re-climb the ladder. Odell immediately descended and raised Nicholson's head. Odell was followed by a companion, but when the latter was half way down the ladder, men outside, who then had a rope, called to him to return. He climbed out but upon getting a breath of fresh air, tumbled back through the manhole into the tank. When he came within reach a man at the manhole seized his wrist, which was greasy, but at that moment Odell collapsed and fell back. A hole was later made in the side of the tank and the three men were taken out dead.

Bronze medal and $30 a month for support widow during her life, or until she remarries, with $5 a month additional for her son, until he reaches age of 16, awarded widow of William O. Rouch, Sour Lake, Texas. Rouch, aged 34, died assisting in an attempt to save Thomas Nicholson from suffocation.

Bronze medal awarded mother of H Alden Lauer, deceased, Blackstone Inn, Kansas City, Mo. Lauer, aged 15, schoolboy, died attempting to save William J. E. Frazee, aged 14, schoolboy, from drowning Kansas City, Mo, May 15, 1915.

A silver medal was awarded to mother of Ira A. Stringham, deceased 250 Pacific Pacific, avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Stringham, aged 17, clerk, died attempting to save Peter Foster, aged 9, and Joseph E. Gerwer, aged 11, from drowning, Jersey City, N. J., January 8, 1916.

A bronze medal and $50 a month for support of widow during her life, or until she remarries was awarded the widow of Orville P. Baughman, deceased of New Carlisle, Ohio. Baughman, aged 49, tinner died as the result of saving Arthur W. Detrick, aged 36, physician, from burning, New Carlisle, Ohio, January 20, 1915.

A bronze medal and $40 a month for support of widow during her life or until she remarries was awarded the widow of Charles G. Matlock, Jr., deceased of, 4161 Mantua avenue, Philadelphia. Matlock, aged 22, automobile demonstrator, died attempting to save Marion R. Creamer from drowning, Atlantic City, N. J., June 20, 1915.

A bronze medal was awarded the father of Philip Arnold Jr., deceased, of Hotel Majestic, North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa. Arnold, aged 25, salesman, died assisting in an attempt to save Marion R. Creamer from drowning at Atlantic City, on June 20, 1915.

BOXING FRIDAY NIGHT

The Rockingham A. C. has made a big hit with the fans in matching up Karl Hertz and Al. Nelson for the main bout Friday evening. Both are rugged and willing workers. It would be difficult now to predict a winner. Nelson and Hertz have a recent win over Young Jasper and this makes the match look like an even bet. Besides the main bout there will be a 4 round and two 6 round sessions by some fast boys from ships at the yard.

United States 'Chain' Tread Tires

'Chain' Tread
One of the Five

Added Mileage in these Two Rugged Chains

By the time the two rugged anti-skid chains of rubber running 'round the tread are finally worn down, you have had your mileage in full and liberal measure.

Then you have the equivalent of a good, plain tread tire still to wear out—for your added mileage.

That is why 'Chain' Treads give the low mileage cost for which they are famous.

Besides—'Chain' Treads are the most efficient, *moderate-priced* anti-skids in the world.

The 'Chain' is one of the five United States 'Balanced' Tires which meet every motoring condition of price and use.

Ask the nearest United States Tire Dealer for your copy of the booklet, "Judging Tires," which tells how to choose the particular tire to suit your needs.

United States Tire Company

'Chain' 'Nobby' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

US

Clear, Peachy Skin Awaits Anyone Who Drinks Hot Water

Says an inside bath, before breakfast helps us look and feel clean, sweet, fresh.

Sparkling and vivacious—merry, bright, alert—a good, clear skin and a natural, rosy, healthy complexion are assured only by pure blood. If only every man and woman could be induced to adopt the morning inside bath, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of the thousands of sickly, anaemic-looking men, women and girls, with pasty or muddy complexions; instead of the multitudes of "nerve wrecks," "run-downs," "brain fags" and pessimists we should see a virile, optimistic throng of rosy-cheeked people everywhere.

An inside bath is had by drinking each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour fermentations and poisons, thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Those subject to sick headache, biliousness, nasty breath, rheumatism, colds; and particularly those who have a pallid, sallow complexion and who are constipated very often, are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate at the drug store which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to demonstrate the quick and remarkable change in both health and appearance, awaiting those who practice internal sanitation. We must remember that inside cleanliness is more important than outside, because the skin does not absorb impurities to contaminate the blood while the pores in the thirty feet of bowels do.

Do Dollars Count?

If so it will pay you to look over our great aggregation of

Rugs and Art Squares

positively the largest ever shown in this city

THE HOME OF ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Portsmouth Furniture Co.

Cor. Deer and Vaughan Streets

Near B. & M. Depot.

LOSS OF TRAFFIC IF FARES ARE RAISED.

Boston, May 1— Jitney bus lines in the larger cities in eastern Massachusetts will be patronized more generally if the Bay State Street railway is permitted to raise its fares from five to six cents, in the opinion of Robert M. Feustel, the road's expert, who was on the stand for the sixth time Wednesday in the public service commission hearings on the company's petition for authority to increase its fares.

The witness admitted that the road's officials figured on losing 5 per cent of its patrons in the event it raised its fares and said many of these would be picked up eventually by the jitneys, while others would be satisfied with walking instead of riding. He also agreed with Arthur G. Wadleigh, city solicitor of Lynn, who is conducting the cross-examination for the remonstrants, that the jitney already has caused the Bay State's revenue to decrease, similar to conditions found on other railways in the state, several of which have been granted increased rates.

That the greatest loss in patronage would be in such large manufacturing centers as Lynn, Fall River, Lowell and Salem was affirmed by the witness. He said many mill and factory operatives who now ride to and from their work would be likely to walk if the company asked them for 6 cents a ride.

Much of the loss, he continued, would be looked for among the so-called short-haul passengers, those who ride but a short distance. He explained how beneficial short-hand traffic was with respect to the revenue of the company and declared that he had found roads in the west making especial efforts to cater to this class of patronage.

Some official of the Bay State, it was admitted, has made a study of the jitney situation and it is figured that in spite of this the 6-cent fares would bring in additional revenue to the amount of $1,240,000 annually. The company has previously claimed that it needed $1,015,165 additional annual revenue in order to pay its bills and dividends.

How the jitney bus speeds along the city streets just ahead of a trolley car and picks up the passengers who otherwise would board the trolley was touched on. Mr. Feustel thought this was not a fair proposition and spoke for regulation of the jitney, which he admitted was a vigorous competitor.

Certain lines on the Bay State, said he, now show a deficit in financial operation because, he said, there is not sufficient riding on them to bring in proper revenue. Other lines, he said, pay only during rush hours.

The hearing adjourned Wednesday to 9.45 a. m. Friday.

Two contracts under which Mr. Feustel's firm made studies of the Bay State system also were explained by the witness, the first for valuation and the second for rerouting of lines, traffic counts and re wrate schedules.

At a previous hearing Mr. Feustel stated that for the second contract the firm's bill exceeded the contract price by $10,000 and that a compromise figure of $67,550.50 was agreed upon.

In explaining this yesterday the witness said the second contract was made verbally in February, 1915. Late in November, 1914, he said, P. F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State, held a conference at his office in Boston at which time it was determined to give attention to "historic" costs of the system, resulting later in the second agreement.

It was agreed that the work should be done for $60,000, witness said, but he also said it had been expected that but 16 separate operating sections of the Bay State's system were to be investigated, while as a matter of fact the work included the 36 sections comprising the six chief divisions of the road.

The original contract and correspondence regarding it were read into the record by Attorney Wadleigh.

Robert S. Goff, vice president and general manager of the railway, took the stand for a brief period and explained about the distribution of revenue among the various operating divisions. When a car passes from one division to another it is transferred from supervision of one division superintendent to another, said he. But he said the fares collected on the entire route are credited to the "home" division the one in which the car started its trip.

At the beginning of the session Mr. Wadleigh asked Chairman Frederick J. Macleod, on behalf of the "allied" remonstrants, to hold the hearings on alternate days instead of daily. This is to be considered by the service board.

It is almost time for the Boston Globe "Ed Pointer" to pass the word for the changing of the wf's.

MOTORCYCLES BICYCLES VULCANIZING

C. A. LOWD

Service Station

AUTO REPAIRING SUPPLIES

Auto Repair Department in charge of Albert H. Brown.

No job too big or too small for our repair department. None but skilled mechanics employed.

Telephones—Office 252W; Repair Shop 252R

338 Pleasant St. 29 to 45 Wentworth St.

THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE TO HAVE NAVY TEST

SECRETARY DANIELS TO ISSUE ORDERS TO BATTLESHIP AT SEA ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Washington, May 2.—For the first time, the secretary of the navy some time between 4 p. m. Saturday and 8 a. m. Monday will issue orders over the telephone to a warship far out at sea. His telephone will be connected with the wireless station at Arlington and his voice flashed out through the air. During the same period the navy will be in touch by wireless telephone with all navy stations on both coasts.

The department will be placed on virtually a war footing for that period as a "preparedness test." Business of all branches with naval stations will be carried on by wireless telephone.

HOW THE ARMENIANS ARE BEING EXTERMINATED

London, May 1—A correspondent of The Chronicle describes the Turkish massacres in Armenia as follows:

The recent Armenian massacres in which it is feared that from 800,000 to 1,000,000 victims have perished, or are destined to perish in exile, represent the wholesale extermination of a race. That perhaps a quarter of a million escaped to Transcaucasia does not alter the fact that the Young Turks intended to make away with them with the exception of the Armenian colonies of Constantinople, Syrna and one or two other ports.

The reasons alleged by their executioners are that the Armenians had been incited to revolt by the Entente Powers in co-operation with the Russian offensive movement; that their wholesale deportation was a measure dictated by imperative military necessity; and till June when they rose in Van and other places in the war zone and joined hands with the enemy.

As a matter of fact, the deportation of Armenians from places widely removed from the theatre of war commenced as early as April and synchronized with the systematic massacre of most of the able-bodied males, so that at one blow the remainder of the population were deprived of their natural defenders.

The residue, consisting for the most part of old men, women and children were taken from their homes and sent across Asia Minor, the great majority on foot until such as survived reached their destination in the deserts of Syria. The tortured progress of these unfortunates at the mercy of their brutal guardsmen or of the savage Kurdish tribes who attacked them on the roads, affords the of the most poignant pages in history.

The present writer, who spent two years in Armenia, in an official position, can safely say that, even in normal times, their condition was altogether unendurable. They were treated as a subject and inferior race and could get neither justice nor protection. Their only hope lay in internal reform, a vain hope, never realized in the face of determined Turkish opposition. Nor could they look for external help as could the Greeks and Bulgars, to rescue them from Turkish tyranny.

It is not surprising therefore, that when Turkey declared war upon the Entente, the Armenians secretly prayed for the success of the Allies, though they remained perfectly quiet well knowing that any premature exhibition of sympathy would bring a swift retribution.

All the insurrections which took place occurred in consequence of the measures taken by the government against the Armenians. Such as escaped the massacre, fled to the mountains and joined others in like case.

The Armenians of Van, when in the month of April they saw massacres occurring in districts to the northwest of the lake, rose in arms in self-defense, entrenched themselves in the garden quarter of the town, and held out until the arrival of the Russians in June.

The semi-independent mountaineers in Zuzan resisted desperately to the last, until all were exterminated. In one or two other places the Armenians where they had arms, resisted. In all cases where resistance was made, wholesale massacres ensued.

Elsewhere in Anatolia, the Armenians only existed as scattered communities and were forced to submit to murder or deportation without any show of resistance.

In the Hamidian massacres of 1894-1896, as a rule, only the males were slain, and the Protestant and Catholic communities were spared. In the present case vast numbers of women and children were butchered or carried off to a fate worse than death, and the protestants and Catholics all shared in the common fate of their race.

The fine work done by the Americans whose numerous schools and colleges were oasis of western thought and civilization in a vast desert of ignorance and savagery, has been brought to nought at a signal from the bandits.

The following description given by an Armenian woman of the upper class, is typical of the fate suffered by hundreds of other bands:

After describing the murder of every male over 15 by a surprise attack by Kurds, and how their horses, valuables and food were taken, she continues:

"Very many women and girls were carried off to the mountains, among them my sister, whose one year old baby they threw away. My mother walked until she could go no farther, and dropped by the roadside on a mountain-top. We found on the road many who had been in the previous batches; some women were among the killed with their husbands and ons. Many persons were obliged to start off on foot, and with what they could carry on their backs. Such persons naturally became so weak that they fell behind, and were bayoneted and thrown into the river. At the Euphrates, the brigands throw into the river all the remaining children under 15 years.

Of the districts assigned to the Armenians, a Professor Hagopian has the following to say:

"These unhappy deported people have been chiefly deposited in two places—one section of them in a swampy region which has hitherto remained uninhabited on account of the deadly malaria; while the remainder have been sent to a still more unhealthy place in the direction of the Persian Gulf, so bad that they have begged to be sent to the swamps, but their petition has not been granted.

AMERICAN LUMBER IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Washington, D. C., May 1—Claims and controversies over measurements are the disturbing feature of the otherwise satisfactory lumber trade the United States is now doing with Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, declares a report on the "Lumber Markets of the East Coast of South America" just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce. These disputes arise principally in connection with shipments of southern yellow pine which makes up the bulk of the lumber sold to the east coast of South America. This great district imports annually 585 million board feet of lumber, of which 349 million feet are yellow pine from the United States. The total lumber consumption of the three countries is 735 million board feet.

Argentina and Uruguay, although about 7,000 miles distant from the United States, constitute virtually an addition to our domestic wood-consuming field, so similar are market conditions. For more than 10 years 86 per cent of all lumber going into commerce in the two countries has come from the forests of North America, and nearly 96 per cent of the imports, exclusive of those from other South American countries, is credited to the United States and Canada. These figures might seem to indicate that the markets do not warrant investigation, but the opposite is true, according to Special Agent Roger E. Simmons, author of the report. There is not only a possibility of further extending the markets for American lumber, but there is a necessity of calling attention to conditions pre-judicial to the interests of American lumber and to certain competitive forces operating to lessen demand and affect future consumption.

In 1914 the imports of lumber into Argentina amounted to 210,851,000 feet made up as follows: Yellow pine, 101,200,000 feet; spruce, 35,500,000 feet; white pine, 30,410,000 feet; Spanish cedar, 11,500,000 feet; South American hardwoods, 15,630,000 feet; oak, 2,445,000 feet; Douglas fir, 3,900,000 feet; ash, 430,000 feet; Parana pine, 9,800,000 feet; walnut, 225,000 feet; mahogany, 11,000 feet. In other words it is necessary to buy abroad most of the soft woods so necessary in nearly every community. Yellow pine is very generally appreciated and comes almost entirely from our southern ports. Spruce is imported principally from Canada, although important shipments are made from Boston. Until 1911 there was no outside competition with North American spruce, but between that year and the outbreak of the war Austrian spruce became an important factor. Over 80 per cent of imports of white pine comes from Canadian forests, but is shipped mostly from Boston. Shipments from Boston have been the rule for so many years that consignments from other ports are considered inferior. Douglas fir, of course, is imported from our western coast. So far as price is concerned, it competes on about equal terms with southern yellow pine.

Yellow pine is the principal export from the United States, and every importer interviewed by Mr. Simmons in Argentina and Uruguay emphasized the fact that claims over measurement discrepancies were the greatest factor promoting dissatisfaction and discouraging the importation of this kind of lumber. The yellow-pine industry should take up the matter through its associations, the report declares, and see to it that the faults of the present system are removed or that some better method of making and guaranteeing measurements is adopted. The cost of measuring a steamer cargo in Argentina and Uruguay is $850 and there is a corresponding cost for similar work to the exporter or lumberman in the United States. Together these sums are more than sufficient to insure accurate measurements. That Americans can measure to suit the trade in South America is demonstrated by the fact that our western exporters have no trouble at all with their customers on the west coast of South America.

In Brazil the lumber situation is rather complicated, writes Mr. Simmons. The virgin forests are unmeasured and contain untold varieties of tall trees of fairly large diameter. Yet Brazil is importing 60 million feet of pine lumber against a domestic production of 45 million feet. One-third of the domestic pine lumber production is exported. As in Argentina and Uruguay, yellow-pine from our southern states is the principal lumber imported, but Scotch fir from Sweden has supplanted the North American spruce, which not many years ago found a market in Brazil primarily as a substitute for European pine and fir. On the whole, conditions are not thought to be prejudicial to the sale of American lumber, but they should be carefully studied and watched if the United States is to increase its share in Brazil's lumber trade.

There is a great deal of complaint in Brazil regarding yellow-pine shipments, resulting from the large proportion of overruns. In thickness this overrun will vary from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch, and in length from 4 to 15 inches. The importer is not obliged to pay the American exporter for this overrun, but it is a source of extra expense nevertheless, sometimes amounting to as much as $400 on a single cargo. This results from a Brazilian law that not only provides for the usual duty on parts of cargo not invoiced, but levies a fine equal to the amount of that duty. With the present high duties it does not require much of an overrun on a million-foot cargo for the penalty to run up to a considerable sum. Brokers, exporters, and sawmills interested in Brazilian lumber markets are urged to take immediate steps to relieve the consignees of the burden of this unnecessary expense. The grading of our yellow pine is also unsatisfactory. Three concerns in Rio de Janeiro claim that they are compelled at big expense to maintain representatives in the United States to inspect lumber before shipment. The small dealer can not stand this expense and the large dealer should not have to.

"Lumber markets of the East Coast of South America," Special Agents Series No. 112, is the fruit of a series of reports on lumber markets in South America. It deals fully with the domestic resources of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, and the kinds, dimensions, costs, prices, etc., of imported lumber. The extended discussions of present trade methods and possibilities of extending American trade are most opportune. There is also information concerning special lumber products, such as flooring and ceiling, boxes and shocks, doors and windows, barrels, lath and poles. In all there are 121 pages and 45 illustrations. The report is sold at the nominal price of 25 cents by the District Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Herald contains both the latest foreign and local news.

Investigation Proves

that various disease germs have their breeding-place in the waste products of the body. Don't, then, let your bowels clog and throw these harmful germs back on the blood. Take no chances with serious illness. Keep your bowels free, and the bile regulated with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

which promptly and surely relieve constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sick headache. They are compounded from drugs of vegetable origin—harmless and not habit-forming. The experience of three generations show that Beecham's Pills prevent disease and are

A Great Aid to Health

Directions of special value to women with every box
Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS DOING IN THE WAY OF SAVING LIFE AND PROPERTY

Washington, May 2—The traveling exposition of "Safety First" under the auspices of the federal government which promises to give several million citizens throughout the country a definite glimpse of what Uncle Sam is doing in the way of saving life and property, is now being put in readiness in Washington for the start, on Monday, May 1. Twelve steel cars are on sidetracks in this city and are being filled with exhibits which will portray in a dramatic manner the various activities of the government bureaus. The train will give the people of the country a quarter of a mile of graphic illustrations of the government efforts along humanitarian lines.

While the schedule has not yet been definitely arranged, the Safety Special will first go over the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, stopping first at Philadelphia and then proceeding west, taking in every city and town of any moment. After exhibiting at nearly two hundred cities on the Baltimore and Ohio arrangements are to be made to take the train over the other trunk lines of the country, so that every citizen who cares about what his government is doing, may have an opportunity to witness the exhibits.

It is thought that this government Safety First Special should be of intense interest to the people of the country in that it will bring to their homes a much better idea of what the federal government is doing for them. The Public Health Service Department of the Treasury, will show by models and charts what this service is accomplishing for the health of the people. This branch of the government is charged with the responsibility of keeping epidemics of dread disease out of the United States and it claims that the present freedom of this country from typhus fever, cholera and yellow fever is due in a great part to the efficiency of the quarantine service. This organization will also show that the death rate from preventable diseases is continually being lowered in the cities because the urban dweller is protected in the water he drinks, the food he eats and the manner in which his working conditions are regulated, while those people living in the rural districts are still exposed to the same health hazards with the result that the death toll in country places has not yet been lowered.

The Coast Guard Service, also of the Treasury Department, which last year saved 1,507 persons on the ocean and Great Lakes from untimely death and also saved property to the extent of more than $11,000,000, will exhibit life boats, rapid fire guns for throwing life lines to ships in distress, the breeches buoy for saving life at sea and wireless outfits for use with boat expeditions or for setting up on shore or wreck to communicate with the government cutter.

The Bureau of Mines, Interior Department, will have a complete exhibit of its apparatus for the saving of life in the mines and will show how the death rates have already been lowered through its efforts in co-operation with the various tates. A unique exhibit will be an apparatus invented by one of the engineers of the bureau which permits the wearer to enter places filled with poisonous gases. Heretofore all apparatus of this character came from foreign countries but this American apparatus is said to be superior to any of the foreign makes.

The Forest Service, Department of Agriculture will show how it prevents, detects and suppresses forest fires which in the past have ranked as great calamities, destroying scores of human lives, devastating ranches and settlements in their path and burning millions of dollars worth of the nation's finest timber. This service shows also that 1200 towns and cities obtain their water supply from the national forests, and that it is the duty of the service to see that the watersheds are protected from fire and also to prevent the contamination of the water supplies.

The American Red Cross Society will explain how it goes into crowded factory districts and teaches the workmen first aid to the injured. The instruction cars are maintained on the railroads of the country for this purpose. The Interstate Commerce Commission will be represented by three model cars, fully equipped with the safety appliances approved by the U. S. government and will show the marked decreases in the number of trainmen killed since these appliances were adopted.

The Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture will show the intricate apparatus it uses in determining the weather conditions and the approach of storms and floods, and will demonstrate how in times of stress, millions of dollars worth of property have been saved by its timely warnings.

The navy department and the war department will have appropriate exhibits.

The Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, will show its method of reclaiming the deserted wastes and preparing them for the habitation of man. It is estimated by the Reclamation Service that there is sufficient desert, if reclaimed, to make homes for 20,000,000 persons.

An additional feature of the exhibits will be a display of transparencies showing the beauty and grandeur of various national parks. It is expected that there will be motion picture lectures, depicting the work of the federal government, at the train every evening.

Owing to the large increase in Margeson Brothers' Upholstery Department, it has been found necessary to employ another first class workman. James Robertson, expert upholsterer has entered their employ. Mr. Robertson formerly worked for Waring & Gillow of London, England, high grade upholsterers, who do all the royal work.

Read the Want Ads

Do You Throw Your Money Away?

If you do not, save it by bringing your old clothes to us to be renewed and repaired. We can many times give you an extra year's wear out of a suit you consider hopeless. Our cleaning department is as near perfection as scientific knowledge and modern equipment can make it. In our dyeing department we make a specialty of turning out work at two days' notice.

SUSSMAN'S DYE HOUSE
129 Penhallow St. Tel. 103.

Rubbish Burners

is an indispensable article. The danger of spreading fire is eliminated — prevents blowing of ashes. Labor saving and lasts for years. Not expensive and a paying investment.

When you get ready to "clean-up"

LET US HELP YOU

THE SWEETSER STORE, MARKET STREET

THE SWEETSER STORE

Clean-Up Week

Every year "Clean-Up Week" is gaining ground. We are all prepared to assist in the worthy cause and a visit to our store will well repay you.

In burning waste matter one of our

THREE ARE KILLED IN STRIKE RIOTS

Guards Shoot Into Ranks of Charging Mob of Strikers Trying to Force Way Into Steel Plant Near Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, May 2.—Three men were killed and seven wounded when a mob which has been attacking manufacturing plants in the Turtle Creek and Monongahela valleys throughout the day, charged the Thirteenth street entrance of the Edgar Thompson Steel Company's plant at Braddock this afternoon.

A later report says from three to 20 persons have been killed.

Desultory firing by guards and rioters continues at the Thirteenth street and Baltimore & Ohio entrances to the mill, where between 6000 and 7000 men were at work.

The mob charged the gates leading to the mill and was driven back by deputies. Reforming a little further down the street, it made another rush and, attempting to scale the fence, was met with a volley from the guards' revolvers. This halted the rush and again the crowd retired.

Sheriff Richards at once conferred with state officials, asking that the national guards be ordered to the disturbed section tonight.

Sheriff Richards later announced that the militia would be ordered out at once.

Earlier in the afternoon, before crossing the bridge into Homestead, the mob turned toward the McVey & Walker foundry, where 2000 men are employed, but the ates were closed and the crowd contented itself with breaking windows. The Nicholson Chain Company's mill was next visited and 250 workmen were driven from the buildings.

More than a score were said to have been hurt, and considerable damage done. By this time the mob, which had been steadily growing in numbers, was becoming bolder, and when it approached a glass factory at Swissvale it swept through the gates with a rush. Two hundred men, women and boy employes were quickly driven out.

Reports received by the authorities this afternoon were that the mob was made up almost entirely of foreigners, many of them under the influence of liquor and armed with pick handles.

In Homestead, across the Monongahela river, all the borough policemen were held in readiness to meet the mob should it attempt to enter the town. The Mesta Machine Company ordered its men to go to their homes and several other plants prepared to shut down until the danger of attack had passed.

SHALL THERE BE LEGISLATION PERMITTING MAINTENANCE OF RESALE PRICES

Washington, D. C., May 1—Business men of the country through the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. which now has representatives in every state of the Union and the principal parts of the world where American commercial interests have assembled—will vote for or against the recommendations that:

1. There should be a federal legislation permitting the maintenance of resale prices, under proper restrictions, on identified merchandise for voluntary purchase, made and sold under competitive conditions.

2. Federal legislation should take the form of an amendment to the trade commission act defining the conditions under which price cutting is an unfair method of competition and authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to prevent such price cutting in interstate and foreign commerce.

It is pointed out that a vote in the affirmative on the first question will support the recommendation of a majority of a special committee of the national chamber that there should be federal legislation permitting the maintenance of resale prices. A vote in the negative on the first question will support the opposite contention of the minority of the committee that there should be no such legislation. A vote in the affirmative on the second question will indicate an opinion that there should be a federal legislation and furthermore that it should take the form stated.

This is the thirteenth referendum to be taken by the national chamber with the purpose of ascertaining for the benefit of congress and the President the business opinion prevailing throughout the United States on questions of immediate importance. It puts up to the country at large the much discussed question as to whether American business needs legislation permitting producers of identified merchandise to fix the price at which such goods shall be resold.

It was explained tonight by Elliot H. Goodwin, secretary of the Chamber that there are ten members of the committee. Its chairman is Paul T. Cherington, assistant professor of marketing in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. A majority recommendation favoring legislation permitting price maintenance was signed by seven members. Two of them, however, modified their assent by filing a supplementary report. With the majority report came the comment that a national chamber committee had rendered a report a year ago last February favorable to the principles of price maintenance, and the majority members saw no reason in any way to modify the conclusions arrived at and given to the chamber at that time. On the contrary, after additional exhaustive investigation, it repeated the language of the committee's previous resolutions as its present report and conclusions, viz:

"Your committee is convinced that legislation permitting the maintenance of resale prices under proper restrictions on identified merchandise, for voluntary purchase, made and sold under competitive conditions would be to the best interest of the producer the distributor and of the purchasing public, or consumer."

The supplementary report in question recommended that injurious price cutting be included in the scope of the jurisdiction of the federal trade commission over unfair methods of competition.

Three members of the committee, Frank H. Armstrong of Chicago, president of Reid, Murdock and Company, wholesale grocers; Frederick H. Rike, president of the Rike-Kumler department store, and lately president of the Greater Dayton Association; and Percy S. Straus, president of the R. W Macy and Company, and president of the New York Retail Dry Goods Association—presented a minority report "unable to approve of the principle of price maintenance as being in the public interest."

Those signing the majority reports were George M. Courts of Galveston, Texas, lately president of the United Typothetae and Franklin clubs of America, and the National Association of Stationers; James F. Finneran of Boston, president of the Woodward Drug Company and chairman of the executive committee, the National Association of Retail Druggists; Henry B. Joy of Detroit, president of the Packard Motor Company; Paul H. Nystrom of New York, a trade research expert, formerly assistant professor in the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota; Frank B. Whitcher of Boston, president of Frank W. Whitcher and Company, and formerly president of the New England Leather and Shoe Finders' Association; Edward S. Rogers of Chicago, a lawyer and a copyright and trade mark authority; and Professor Cherrington.

Conclusions of the majority party are that the advantages of price maintenance are partly economic and partly social.

1. A proper regulated system of price maintenance on identified merchandise made and sold under competitive conditions puts the emphasis in competition upon quality and service, while at the same time, it provides for the public adequate protection against extortion.

Price maintenance under these conditions preserves the social advantage of an adequate incentive to invent and devise new products.

3. Price maintenance under these conditions serves to prevent monopolistic control of production processes by powerful distributers.

4. Price maintenance under these conditions preserves the social advantages of such distribution conveniences as are represented by neighborhood stores and by small, but skillful merchants. In some trades it is the sole guarantee of the preservation of the accepted system of distribution. For instance it assures the preservation of book stores as individual enterprises. If the social value of such factors as these is less than their economic cost they are not worth preserving. But who is ready at this time to encourage their annihilation? It is noteworthy that the agitation in favor of restoring to producers the control of resale prices originated with the small, independent retailers and that most of the opposition to it comes from the large and powerful retail concerns.

5. The right of the producer to set resale prices is an accepted principle of business law. It has been restricted recently in this country by close decisions of the supreme court, none of which was decided on the basis of the general principle alone. We believe that in the long run the public interest will be best served by the legislation specifically permitting this method of doing business in identified articles made and sold under competitive conditions.

Signing the supplementary report were Mr. Rogers and Professor Cherington. It proposes to insert in Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act in statutory language provisions which will have the following effect:

In regard to products that are identified in their sale to the public by name, brand or trade mark—and that are made and sold under competitive conditions: No merchant, firm, or corporation shall offer such articles for sale at a price other than that stipulated by the producer for the original sale of the articles at retail provided the producer has given due notice of such price to the retailer by mark upon the article or otherwise) with the purpose or effect of making it unprofitable for other retailers to handle said articles.

Promoting the sale of a substitute or imitation. Attracting trade away from competitors, where the result is to injure the reputations of said articles or the good-will of their producers or materially to impair the general distribution of said articles.

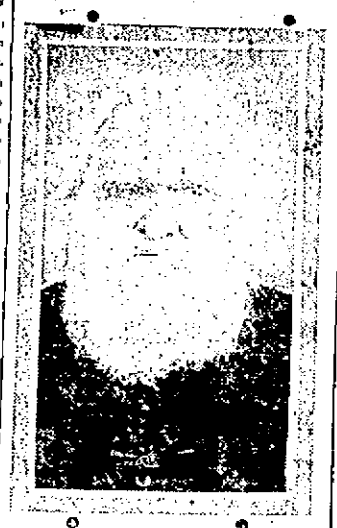
While the work of the committee has been confined in its instructions to identified merchandise, it believes that the principle involved in this recommendation is capable of extension to a much wider field and that the predatory cutting of price on merchandise in general has been and is a favorite method of oppression on the part of unfair business to destroy small competitors and local producers and that legislation could very properly define such practices as an unfair method of competition.

Minority Opposes Federal Legislation

With the formal report which makes its adverse recommendation in a space of four lines, the minority filed an explanatory statement. They take the ground that the recommendation of the majority is directly contrary to the conclusions of Federal and State courts on matters of principle, that the right to fix resale prices supposed to exist for a short time was never understood to exist except as an incident to patents, and that anti-trust provisions in the constitutions and laws of twenty-nine states indicate a policy expressly inconsistent with the idea of maintenance of resale prices. The minority dwell upon the importance of trade being "unhampered and unshackled by the requirements or commands of any men, or combinations of men, or any systems whatsoever," recalling the well-known principle of the common law that there could be no valid restrictions governing the transfer of articles of trade from hand to hand. Finally they take the stand that legislation legalizing price maintenance will give rise to a situation such that it will become difficult for men who seek to enter manufacturing and small merchants to establish themselves.

Inasmuch as forty-five days are allowed for the voting, the result of the referendum will be determined in the third week of May.

HUNTS GOLD AT 104



J. A. RUSSELL.

J. A. Russell, who has a ranch at Lampasas, Texas, is perhaps the oldest gold hunter in the United States. Despite his 104 years he is hunting gold which he believes is buried in his ranch. He began to hunt gold as a forty-niner in California, and he has not quit.

"I am good for ten years yet," said he, "and I am going to hunt for the gold until I die."

INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT AT UNIVERSALIST VESTRY.

In connection with the annual sale of the Universalist church on Tuesday evening, held in the vestry, an interesting entertainment was enjoyed by the large number attending. The play, "The Boy from Limerricktown," interspersed with Irish songs, was presented by the Sunday school class of Mrs. Attwood. Rev. L. W. Attwood and Mr. Chester C. Miller assisted in the cast.

The Cast

The Master .....Mr. Attwood
Pat .....Mr. Alfred Barsantee
The Lad .....Mr. Miller
Maggie .....Miss Marian Gray
Katie .....Miss Lemma Smith
Nellie .....Miss Nellie Boston
Kathleen .....Miss Mildred Gustavson
Mary .....Miss Viola Crompton
Lisbeth.....Miss Lillian Haddock

May hasn't been a bad month so far, but there is plenty of opportunity to have a lot more rain between now and the 31st.

CABLE LETTER

London, May 1—British recruits today are whipped into shape in half the time alloted before the war. Instead of twelve to eighteen months, six months is the period. To accomplish the same result the "rookoo" works just twice as long—eight hours a day instead of four.

In view of the increased attention being paid to military affairs in America a description of the course of intensive training now used by the British army should prove of interest. In the first place all the frills are cut out. Little time is spent in absorbing ceremonial drill. But to instil rapidity of movement and instant obedience to commands, the new men still have to engage in part of the old drill.

On his first day at the training centre the recruit is initiated into the mysteries of right turn, left turn, and about turn. He secures in idea of how to form fours, the reform two deep, etc. This tuition in how and where to plant his feet is known as squad drill. Four hours is the customary first day's portion of squad drill. The other four of the eight hours which the embryo trench Tommy is officially required to put in to complete the first day's soldiering is generally divided as follows: Two and one quarter hours to musketry instruction, three quarters of an hour to physical drill (gymnastics or running) and the remaining hour to two lectures of half an hour each on topics of practical interest—such as the rifle, regimental traditions, duties of sentries, discipline.

The second and succeeding days of the first week's training are mainly a repetition of the first day—squad drill, musketry physical training and lectures, except that on the second, fourth and sixth days, the time table is slightly altered to allow for an hour's instruction in the fitting of marching order—that is, instruction in how to arrange the straps and buckles of the equipment, valise, etc, with which a soldier is loaded.

In the second week of his training the recruit is prompted from squad drill without a rifle to squad drill with a rifle. A slight variation is made in the time table for the second week. Lectures, for instance are not allowed for in the eight hours' daily program, theuogh they must somehow be attended, and physical training occupies one hour instead of three quarters. Musketry instruction is reduced frot two and a quarter to two hours.

During the third week of training, the squad drill with arms is varied with extended order drill. The recruit is now at an interesting stage in his preperations, for, in addition to the variety brought about by the drill in extended order he is taken out for night work.

Lectures have to be attended all through the training period, but after the first week the time is allotted for them in the official program. They are an extra, as it were—an overtime job for both instructors and instructed.

The fourth week's training brings nothing new except a two-hours route march and one more hour spent on night work.

In the fifth week a good deal of the time formerly devoted to drill is now alloted to practice in outposts, night work and night marching.

The sixth week's program is an exact repetition of the fifth week's.

A decided advance in the way of war training takes place in the seventh week. Four hour's instruction in the making of trenches is given, outpost, skirmishing drill, musketry, and route machining occupy most of the time table.

Very similar is the work of the 8th week, but in the ninth week, bayonet fighting of a very practical character, with stuffed bags for protuding practice, and hand-to-hand engagements between comrades armed with spring bayonets and protected with masks and padded jackets, is indulged in for several hours.

The tenth week marks the close of the recruit training.

It will be observed that not until the last week of this recruiting course of training does platoon drill make its appearance. The reason for this is the fact that it is comparatively simple to learn when once the rudiments of squad and extended order evolutions have been mastered.

On completion of recruit training, the "jasper" (as the fledging Tommy is sometimes called) if he has not already been sent there, is despatched from his regimental depot to the home headquarters of the regiment which he has joined.

If practicable, he is at headquarters put through a further period of five or six weeks' company training. This consists in the main of instruction in field works—pitching and striking tents; the making and arranging of obstatcles to impede an enemy's advance; the construction of trenches and other field defenses; knotting, lashing and splicing of ropes; building bridges; field cooking, attack and defense in company formation and so on.

When the company training is over the recruit may, if an opportunity offers, be further excercised in field work along with his battalion, and also with his brigade or division.

Of course where circumstances do not permit of company battalion or brigade training being formally given, to the trained recruit, he must rely on his own intelligence for picking up the needful knowledge—that best of all schools of instructions—active service.

COSSACKS DRIVE RUSSIANS TO ATTACK

Berlin, May 1—A war correspondent who has been at the eastern front since August, 1914, pens an interesting description of the present Russian armies for a Berlin newspaper.

After twenty months of continuous contact with the enemy the German officers have a pretty clear idea of the present condition of the Russian army, the correspondent says. The information comes partly from prisoners, but the tales of suffering told by the captured Russian soldiers are taken with more than the proverbial grain of salt, because the men generally labor under great excitement or hope to get better treatment by picturing the situation behind their front as dark as possible.

Many of the prisoners complain that that they were driven into the firing line by Cossacks, whom they hate bitterly. These stories were not believed at first, but they have been verified beyond all doubt. A German brigade commander and his staff recently observed a detachment of Cossacks which emerged from a village and attacked a wavering Russian infantry regiment from the rear to drive it forward.

A concentrated German artillery fire was directed against the Cossacks and prisoners later said that they never experienced greater joy than when they saw the hated "drivers" mowed down.

The use of the Cossacks for the purpose of driving other troops into battle may be of local advantage to the Russian commanders here and there, but these barbarous methods work more harm than good. Knowing that they are continuously under two fires, from the front and from the rear if they try to retreat, the Russian soldiers have become very nervous. They lost their confidence and what little initiative they formerly possessed.

The human material of the Russian army is as good as ever and seemingly inexhaustible. All fresh troops brought to the front consist of physically splendid soldiers, but as a rule they are very poorly trained and badly armed. When these men are sent forward to attack they are only given the direction in which they have to advance. The officers stay behind and the companies and even whole regiments are led by non-commissioned officers.

For the soldiers there is no choice, although they know that their attacks against the German fortifications with their thousands of cannon and machine guns are hopeless. They must advance or die, because if they waver and turn they are threatened by machine guns and Cossacks behind their front.

Wherever the Russian soldiers succeed in reaching a German position they fight like demons, because the capture of a trench means life or death to them. Their first line generally only carries hand grenades, the second line has rifles, while the third advances unarmed and picks up the rifles and other arms of the killed and wounded.

The men of a captured Russian company recently complained that they were not able to fire a single shot when they had to attack, because they were given rifles which they had never used before. The rifles had been taken from wounded or captured Austrians, and the Russian soldiers who were to fight with them did not understand their mechanism.

The Russian artillery is still excellently trained and would have to be feared with better technical equipment. Most of the Russian artillery officers are capable, highly educated men, but they can accomplish nothing with the limited material at their disposal. They lack guns and ammunition and what they have is mostly of inferior quality. A recently captured commander of an artillery regiment declared that the guns obtained from Japan are of little use and much of the ammunition bought in America is worthless.

All of these disadvantages are of course well known to the Russian commanders and the army administration at Petrograd, but they still hope to overcome them by throwing enormous masses of men into the fray and wearing the Germans and Austrians down.

OLDEST BUBBLE IN THE WORLD.

London, April 10.—Sir James Dewar, the famous scientist, has amused London by exhibiting the oldest soap bubble in the world. It has lasted a month.

NOT NEW, BUT A CHANGE FROM THE 40.

"Did you see Gertrude getting into her Chalmers?"

"What are chalmers?"

—Boston Herald.

The new children's Home and the Portsmouth hospital have quite a resemblance.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the increased cost of maintaining and operating teams, we are obliged, on and after May 1st, 1916, to raise the price of double teams from $5.00 to $6.00 per day for a day's work of 9 hours. These prices are not to apply to contracts already made.

(Signed)
V. A. HETT.
CARLL & CO.
AUGUST HETT.
CHARLES INGRAM.
WOOD BROS.
REGAN & CLAIR.
CHARLES A. BADGER.
JAMES SCHURMAN.
THOMAS FLYNN.
ALBERT BISLOP.

A SPRING NOVELTY.

This Silk Jersey Is Corded to Simulate Corduroy.

One of the popular textures for spring street suits is silk jersey. The effect is decidedly juvenile, the luster and lightness giving an agreeable combination. The suit pictured is of a wide weave made to replace winter corduroys. Patch pockets, a stringy belt and beautiful silk tassels are smart details.

A NATTY OUTFIT.

YOUR WINDOW BOX.

Begonias Are Easily Grown, and Ferns Are of Permanent Beauty.

Begonias are admirable plants for growing in window boxes. The foliage of all begonias is attractive, but especially so are the beautifully marked leaves of the Rex variety. The beefsteak, Gloire de Lorraine and other varieties may be expected to grow well and to flower under the conditions that suit the vines already described, says the department of agriculture.

Ferns in variety are available for the window box and may be selected at any florist's to suit the taste of the grower, but dwarf varieties are better suited for the room available. Ferns may be grown with begonias satisfactorily. Both require a temperature lower than the average living room.

Coleus is another group of plants that may be grown in a window box, but they must have sun. The leaves of these plants have a wide range of color and marking as well as of size and shape. They must have a warmer atmosphere than the plants already mentioned, a temperature of 55 degrees to 60 degrees at night being desirable. The mealy bug is often quite troublesome on coleus.

For an upright plant growing a foot or eighteen inches high aspidistra is satisfactory. The leaves of this plant grow in somewhat the same manner as garden flags, but there are varieties with variegated leaves as well as those with green leaves.

How to Transfer.

Here are suggestions for transferring the pattern before you to any material.

Perhaps the easiest way is the "windowpane" method. This is successful when the material is thin, like linen, batiste, etc. Pin the sheet of paper and the material together and hold them up against the glass of a window. With a sharp pencil draw on the material the design, which can be easily seen through the goods. If one-half of the design only be given unpin the paper and turn the other side to the fabric.

If you have carbon paper you should place the sheet between the fabric and the newspaper. The latter is on top. With a sharp pencil go over the outline of the design. The impression will be left in fine lines and will last until worked.

Vegetable Cutlets.

Boil six large potatoes, mash them, add butter, seasoning and enough hot milk to moisten. Chop fine three button onions, fry in butter to light brown. Wash, peel and scrape and boil separately twelve small carrots and four small white turnips. Chop and add with the onions to the potato. Season to taste, add a little minced parsley and cool. Mold into small cutlets, dip in beaten egg, then powdered cracker crumbs. Fry to a golden brown in boiling fat.

PLANT THE GARDEN

Some Seeds That You Should Use at Once.

SEVERAL FREE BLOOMERS.

In Planning Your Plot Always Bear In Mind Where Certain Plants Will Go and Their Relation to Other Flowers and Other Colors.

While seeds are germinating and plants are very small they must be handled with the utmost care and precaution, for, tiny and insignificant as the young seedling may appear, it is extremely sensitive to changes in temperature, too much or too little moisture, gas in the room, disease and all the things which sometimes even larger plants have not the strength to resist.

There are a few flowers that should be started in the seed pans. One is salvia, or scarlet sage. It is such a daring color that it must be planted with exceedingly good judgment—not prominently, for it will make itself seen in whatever distance or concealment it is placed, and not close to the porch of a red brick house, a mistake which is so frequently made, but it should be near blending or well contrasting colors. Salvia is one of the last flowers to bloom in the fall, but it is slow growing, and the seed must be started at once.

Verbenas are free blooming and generally satisfactory, but they must be chosen carefully with regard to colors. Avoid the scarlet and other shades of red and purple unless you know exactly where they are to be put and are sure that they will not clash with other things. The white is lovely in a small garden where there are already flowers of many colors.

It will please you later if you sow one pan of salpiglossis and any of the varieties with gold. The flowers are so beautifully veined they should be popular.

You should have snapdragon or antirrhinum in the soft rose shades or yellows. Snapdragon seedlings must be transplanted into another pan as soon as they can be handled and watered cautiously, as they have a fatal habit of "damping off"—that is, the stem rots close to the ground.

A few seeds of Cobaea scandens, the cup and saucer vine, may be started in a three or four inch pot and the strongest plant left to grow until it is time to plant out of doors.

"The purple perfume of petunias" may be remembered now in your plans—and the asters.

Nemesia and ageratum are two dainty flowers not often seen in gardens, but delightful, as is also the little blue lobelia, the crystal palace compacta.

FOR EARLY SPRING.

The Kind of a Suit That Is Both Smart and Serviceable.

Black and white checked worsted develops this suit for juveniles, cut with marked flares and a stitched on belt. The buttons are used in pairs, and

A STUDY IN PLAIDS.

patch pockets, set low on the flare of the peplum, also give a chic finish. The white faille lining of the collar is detachable.

Take Care of Your Veil.

The appearance of a veil depends on its freshness, and its freshness depends on the way it is taken care of. So it is well worth everybody's time to keep a veil free from wrinkles. Roll it, if possible, on a cylinder especially kept for the purpose. This can be covered with silk or cretonne, and it should be a little wider than the veil kept on it.

Another good way to keep a veil fresh is to fold it, putting it smooth and wrinkleless as you fold over and over, with one hand at each side of the veil.

Never fold a wet veil, as the folds will stick together if you do.

Blue veils of lace and net are smart with blue suits and frocks, and plum or purple veils, too, are worn with suits of those colors.

CANDIES

of Purest Ingredients

Are not only a delightful "treat" for the family, but they're healthful when properly made of the Purest of Sugar, Chocolate, Fruits, Etc.

We Make that Kind

Have our Ice Cream delivered at your door. It is pure and all flavors.

Nichols' Candy Store

Telephone 142W.

ASTOUNDING NEWS FROM AFRICA.

London, April 12.—The following translation of a telegram which was addressed by the late Governor of the Camercons to the German district authorities of the Protectorate after the surrender of Duala to the Allied Forces has been given out by the British government:

"On account of the women and children and the overwhelming forces of the allied English and French, Duala evacuated on the 27th September, with inconsiderate losses on our side. As this fact could not remain concealed from the natives of our Protectorate and as damaging perversions and exaggerations will be heard if the news is left to the gossip of the caravans, I authorize the district authorities to announce the news in a form suited to the circumstances of each district.

"The publication is to be in accordance with the following lines: At the home the Kaiser has first taken the country which inflicted horrors on the natives, namely Belgium, to which the Congo belongs We have occupied the whole country and driven out the King. Then the Kaiser has sent his soldiers deep into France and is bombarding the largest French city where the Governor of the French lives. The French have no longer a Kaiser. The Kaiser has captured General Kitchener, whom the English regarded as their best commander, together with 10,000 soldiers. Kitchener was indeed the worst enemy of the Mohammedan blacks and took a whole country from the Great Sultan.

"So many English ships have been destroyed that the English have now no more than we have. As our enemies at home cannot do anything to us, they are now trying to rob us and our natives in Africa.

"Africa is further from Germany than from France and England so that their ships can be here sooner than we can. The English were not strong enough to take Duala but had to call in the ship of the French. We have moreover only surrendered Duala because there were so many white women and children there to whom, according to the law of the whites, nothing can happen if no fighting takes place in the town.

"Frank Gotch is a dead one" asserts Doc Roller. "Nothing would suit me better than to try conclusions with him right now. He always was an overrated wrestler.

WITH THE SPORTS

Five years isn't a long stretch of time, yet in baseball it has wrought some sweeping changes in the make-up of baseball teams.

The other day we dug into the files of 1911 for the lineups of the opening games of that year. In our hunt we found that almost 60 per cent of the men who figured in the initial combats have faded and slipped into the minors or are out of the game altogether. Only 32 of the 114 men who played in the opening games of 1911 figured in the first battles of 1916.

Not one pitcher of the 16 who worked in the first games of five years ago was accorded a similar honor this season.

Comparing the 1911 and 1916 lineups we found the following:

Phillies

1911—Titus, Knabe, Lobert, Magee, Paskert, Luderus, Doolan, Dooin, Moore.

1916—Stock, Huncroft, Paskert, Cravath, Luderus, Whitted, Nichoff, E. Burns, Alexander.

Giants

1911—Devore, Doyle, Snodgrass, Murray, Merkle, Bridwell, Devlin, Mayers, Ames.

1916—G. Burns, Doyle, Fletcher, Kauff, Merkle, Rousch, Brainerd, Rariden, Anderson.

Braves

1911—Clarke, Goode, Herzog, Miller, Ingerton, Sweeney, Tenny, Graham, Brown.

1916—Maranville, Evers, Wilhott, Magee, Konetchy, Smith, Compton, Gowdy, Rudolph.

Dodgers

1911—Davidson, Tooley, Dahlen, Hummell, Wheat, Coulson, Zimmerman, Bergen, Barger.

1916—O'Mara, Daubert, Stengel, Wheat, Myers, Cutshaw, Getz, Miller, Cheney.

Cubs

1911—Evers, Sheckard, Hoffman, Chance, Zimmerman, Tinker, Kling, Rueltach, Weaver.

1916—Mulligan, Flack, Williams, Zimmerman, Saier, Schulte, Mann, Yorkes, Archer, McConnell.

Reds

1911—Beschor, Bates, Hoblitzel, Mitchell, Grant, Altizer, Downey, McLean, Fromme, Tannehill.

1916—Killifer, Herzog, Williams, Griffith, Groh, Louder, Mollwitz, Wingo, Toney, Schulz.

Cardinals

1911—Huggins, Ellis, Mowry, Konetchy, Evans, Bresnahan, Oakes, Hauser, Salled.

1916—Bescher, Beck, Smith, Miller, Long, Betzel, Hornsby, Snyder, Doak.

Pirates

1911—Byrne, Leach, Clarke, Wagner, Miller, Hunter, Wilson, Gibson, Adams.

1916—Johnston, Schultz, Carey, Baird, Hinchman, Wagner, Viox, Smith, Wilson, Kantlehaner.

Yankees

1911—Wolter, Hemphill, Chase, Hartzell, Knight, Cree, Johnson, Blair, Vaughn.

1916—Maisel, Gilhooley, Magee, Baker, Pipp, Gedeon, Pecklinpaugh, Nunamaker, Caldwell.

Athletics

1911—Hogan, Oldring, Collins, Baker, Davis, Murphy, Barry, Thomas, Bender.

1916—Walsh, Strunk, Oldring, Lajoie, McInnis, Schang, Pick, Crane, Nabors.

Red Sox

Gardner, Hooper, Speaker, Lewis, Wagner, Williams, Engle, Kleinow, Wood.

1916—Hooper, Scott, Hoblitzel, Walker, Shorten, Gardner, Barry, Thomas, Ruth.

Senators

1911—Milan, Lelivelt, Ellerfield, Cunningham, Gessler, Henry, McBride, Street, Gray.

1916—Morgan, Foster, Milan, Judge, Shanks, Jamison, Williams, McBride, Johnson.

White Sox

McConnell, Lord, Zeider, Dougherty, Callahan, McIntyre, Jones, Sullivan, Walsh.

1916—Murphy, Weaver, Collins, Fournier, Jackson, Felsch, Schack, Terry Russell.

Tigers

D. Jones, Bush, Cobb, Crawford, Delehanty, Moriarity, Gainor, Stange, Mullin.

1916—Bush, Vitt, Cobb, Veach, Crawford, Hallman, Young, Stange, Covaleskie.

Browns

1911—Hoffman, Austin, Murray, Laporte, Clarke, Newman, Williams, Wallace, Powell.

1916—Shotten, Tobin, Sisler, Marsans, Pratt, Deal, Hartley, Lavan, Groom.

1911—Graney, Turner, Jackson, Lajoie, Easterly, Stovall, Smith, Olson, Dinning.

1916—Graney, Chapman, Roth, Speaker, Gandil, Turner, Evans, O'Neil, Mitchell.

New York, May 1—The Federal orphans who horned their way into major league jobs this spring seem to be doing quite well, thank you. They are encountering no real trouble in their efforts to belt the offerings of the rival hurlers and some of them are playing afield in a way that overshadows the achievements of their American and National league mates.

"Shrinking Violet" lined the leather beyond the 400 mark during the first week of the campaign—a figure about equal to what he amassed in the Gilmore circuit during the opening of the 1915 season on the Gilmore circuit. And this must be remembered: Kauff this year is facing strange pitchers. Last season he was acquainted with the twists of the slabmen.

Rousch, Rariden, Magee, Chase, Louden, Konetchy and the bulk of the other Feds now on the Tener and John soil are playing beyond their Federal league form of 1915. What does this mean? Can it mean anything else than that here were some players in the 1915 Fed circuit in 1915—as we contended— who were superior to some organized major league regulars?

Oh yes, it is early in the season, and the Fed players may slump. But isn't it logical to assume that the more they become acquainted with the pitching in their new leagues the better they will bat? And shouldn't they kill more hits when they learn where to play for the opposing batsmen?

The Feds were generally spoofed at a year ago. They were classed by a great many as minor leaguers. Ours was a different belief and we feel that when the 1916 averages are compiled, they will show that the great majority of the Feds now in major league uniforms acquitted themselves of the busher charge.

Cy Young's sterling pitching record may endure for all time. Only one pitcher in the game today—Christy Mathewson—has a chace to eclipse it. But the sun seems to be setting on Matty's major league pitching life—and wonderful as is his work it cannot compare with that of the old "war horse."

Young survived the terrific pace of 22 campaigns. He quit the game along in 1910 or 1911 and retired to his farm after having taken part in 819 combats. Of these, he won 508, giving him a grand pitching average around 620 for the entire period.

At the end of the 1916 season, Mathewson's record showed that over a stretch of 16 years under the big canvass, he had worked in 614 games—205 less than Young figured in. To equal Young's record in games pitched, Mathewson must remain in the majors at least six years longer—a seeming impossibility.

Mathewson has won 368 and lost 185 of his games. The average did not figure in his won or lost columns. His grand average to date is 655. Even should he by some miracle remain in the major league spotlight until he has pitched more games than Young, it is beyond the range of possibility that he can win 60 per cent of the games. And that is just about what the weakening arm must accomplish to beat out the record of Young.

When one compares Young's record with that of Mathewson and the other great pitchers of today, there comes the full knowledge of what an amazing whose like my never again illuminate and glorify the baseball world.

Have The Herald sent to some friend out of the city; they will enjoy reading it.

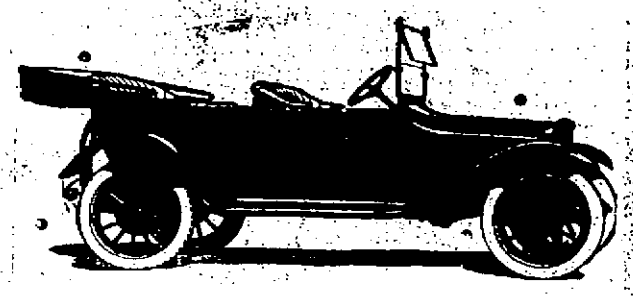
DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

The all-steel body and its beautiful finish are peculiar to this car, and the one is made possible by the other

If a wooden frame were used it would not be practical to apply the enamel which gives the body its lustrous finish. The body is electrically welded into a unit. Then the enamel is baked on at a high temperature.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f.o.b. Detroit).



MANCHESTER AUTO GARAGE CO.
Portsmouth Branch—Church St. (rear Postoffice) Tel. 9

If You Are Going to Build This Season See That Your House is Properly Wired For

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

MEMBERS OF OUR OFFICE STAFF WILL GLADLY CO-OPERATE WITH YOU IN YOUR PLANS. IF YOU ARE GOING TO REMODEL YOUR HOUSE SEE THAT YOU INCLUDE ELECTRIC WIRING AND FIXTURES.

BETTER PLAN TO GIVE THAT HOUSEWIFE A VACATION THIS SUMMER BY INTRODUCING HER TO AN ELECTRIC FLATIRON.

HALF THE DISAGREEABLE PART OF HOUSEKEEPING IS ELIMINATED BY INTRODUCING THE MODERN METHODS WHICH CAN BE EXPLAINED BY THIS OFFICE.

The Cost of Electricity Has Been Reduced. Special Rates Are Given for Heating. You Can Keep Cool and Comfortable By Introducing An Electric Fan

JUST CALL OUR TELEPHONE NUMBER, 130, AND WE WILL SEND ONE OF OUR MEN TO EXPLAIN EVERYTHING NEW ABOUT OUR MODERN LIGHTING SYSTEM.

LET US GET ACQUAINTED, AND AFTER YOU HAVE TRIED OUR SYSTEM TELL US WHAT YOU THINK OF IT.

We Are a Part of the Civic and Business Life of Portsmouth and Vicinity

And we are anxious and willing to serve the people of Kittery, Newington, Greenland, Hampton, Rye, New Castle and Portsmouth.

COMMAND US AT ALL TIMES

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY LIGHT & POWER CO